

Faubus Is Emphasizing Old Issue

By JOHN R. STARR
Associated Press Writer
LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Former Gov. Orval E. Faubus, re-emphasizing an issue which served him well in the 1950s, offered a solution Tuesday night to what he called "this idiotic policy of busing."

In his strongest appeal so far for the votes of those disturbed by latest desegregation developments, Faubus proposed state and local tax relief for private schools and he promised to sponsor a law requiring parental approval before any child could be bused to school.

In a style reminiscent of his 1957 fight against desegregation (which won him a third term in 1958), Faubus spent one-third of a 30-minute television program attacking the federal courts and busing. The program will be seen on eight stations Thursday evening.

Under present campaign plans this will be his last major television presentation. He has a 15-minute program scheduled on the eve of next Tuesday's preferential primary.

Faubus made scant mention of his seven opponents in the Democratic primary and his criticisms of the administration of Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller were routine.

He renewed an earlier promise to set up a rural road program with funds now being used to retire bonds.

Then he began to warm up as he approached the issues of crime and desegregation.

Faubus read statistics on an increase of crime in Little Rock and asked: "Why such a crime wave? Criminals have heard that convicts in prison no longer have to work on the prison farm. They can run off almost at will with no fear of being shot while escaping. And when caught and returned, there is no severe punishment, and they can refuse to work. They have heard that clemency is easy to obtain."

Faubus also blamed federal courts for the increase in crime, saying, "Then there are the federal courts, ready to free them, many times on technicalities, even when guilt is certainly proven and oftentimes even admitted. And for serious crimes on rape and murder, there is no longer even a hint of capital punishment."

"The Rockefeller administration has its share of the blame to bear for its failure to properly administer the state prison system and for its all too lenient clemency policies. If the federal courts have hampered its efforts, there has yet to be a word of criticism from the Rockefeller administration."

Discusses Hope Schools



—Henry Haynes photos with Star camera

Obituaries

MRS. BERNICE FULLER

Funeral services for Mrs. Bernice Fuller, 67, who died Tuesday in a local hospital, will be held Wednesday at 2 p.m. in Oakcrest Chapel by Rev. Clyde Johnson. Burial will be in Bodcaw Cemetery by Oakcrest Funeral Home.

She is survived by two sons, A. G. Fuller of Stamps and Lindell H. Fuller of Camden; five grandchildren; three brothers, J. A. Collier, Sr., of Hope, Edward Collier of Dallas, Tex., Thomas Collier of Little Rock, three sisters, Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mrs. James Erwin, Mrs. George Douthit, all of Little Rock.

MRS. JOHN H. CROSSMAN SR.

Mrs. Ruby Buck Crossman, 75, of Little Rock, died Sunday. She was the widow of John H. Crossman Sr., a member of Park Hill Presbyterian Church of North Little Rock, the Delphian Society, the Educational Aid Society, the Eastern Star and the Woman's City Club of Little Rock.

Surviving are two sons, John H. Crossman Jr. of North Little Rock, Fred Buck Crossman of Montgomery, Ala., two daughters, Mrs. Lex C. Helms Jr. of Hope and Mrs. Edward E. Springbarn of Richmond, Va. Burial will be held Wednesday at New Madrid, Mo.

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BOBBY WHITMARSH, MRS. CAROL LESTER, DON THOMPSON

Kiwanian Dale Franks presented Bobby Whitmarsh, Hope High School Principal, as the guest speaker at Tuesday's Kiwanis Club meeting.

Mr. Whitmarsh related some of the facts concerning Hope School of which the average citizen is not aware. In the High School, grades nine through twelve, an Accredited Institution, incidentally, there are 940 students, taking 66 courses, taught by 49 teachers, 1 librarian, and 3 counselors.

There are a number of departments at the high school level of the Hope School system, the English and Language Arts Department, offering Latin, French and Spanish as well as English; the Social Studies Department, Civics, History, Western Civilization and related studies; the Math Department, covering seven individual math courses; Science Department; Physical Education Department, for both boys and girls; the Vocational Education Department, including Home Economics, Business Education and Agriculture; and the Special Education Department for those who might otherwise be "drop outs."

Mr. Whitmarsh introduced Don Thompson and Mrs. Carol Lester who work in an entirely new department, the Vocational Cooperation Program, in which the student works a part of each day on a given job and attends classes a part of each day, covering subjects related to the work being done on his or her job.

Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Lester briefly outlined the work they are doing and reported that at the present time 48 students are participating in the work-study program.

Joe Weaver of Memphis was a guest of Kiwanian Doug Haynie, Dr. Frederick Pultz of Memphis and Melvin Reeves of Kansas City were guests of Dr. Jim McKenzie, and Ann Thrash accompanied her Dad, Kiwanian Melvin Thrash.

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Ruling Made on Auctions

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — The attorney general's office said Monday it was unlawful for an auctioneer not licensed as a real estate broker to participate in the auctioning of real property regardless of whether he receives compensation for its services.

Deputy Atty. Gen. Rodney's opinion went to Ken Graves, secretary of the Arkansas Real Estate Commission.

The opinion noted that state statutes bar unlicensed persons from participating in or supervising the auctioning of real property, and that the law does not confine its prohibition to those who receive compensation for their services.

Political Ad Paid For By Henry Sinyard

Weather

Experiment Station report for 24 hours ending at 7 a.m. Wednesday: High 96, Low 70.

State Forecasts
ARKANSAS — Considerable cloudiness and quite warm and humid through Thursday with scattered showers and a few thunderstorms most numerous afternoons and evening. High Thursday low 90s east to near 100 west. Low tonight low to mid 70s.

Weather Elsewhere

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

	High	Low	Pr.
Albany, cloudy	82	45	..
Albuquerque, clear	89	66	.10
Atlanta, cloudy	91	70	..
Bismarck, clear	87	50	..
Boise, clear	90	59	..
Boston, clear	84	62	..
Buffalo, cloudy	78	61	..
Charlotte, cloudy	91	71	.76
Chicago, cloudy	84	77	1.51
Cincinnati, clear	92	71	..
Cleveland, cloudy	86	70	..
Denver, cloudy	93	61	..
Des Moines, clear	88	73	..
Detroit, cloudy	85	70	.50
Fairbanks, cloudy	69	49	..
Fort Worth, rain	102	82	T
Helena, clear	83	43	..
Honolulu, clear	91	79	..
Indianapolis, cloudy	90	74	..
Jacksonville, clear	95	76	..
Juneau, rain	54	49	1.18
Kansas City, clear	105	80	..
Los Angeles, cloudy	81	63	..
Louisville, cloudy	89	70	..
Memphis, cloudy	92	77	..
Miami, cloudy	86	80	..
Milwaukee, cloudy	76	67	.27
Mpls.-St.P., cloudy	77	70	..
New Orleans, cloudy	90	73	..
New York, cloudy	88	66	..
Okla. City, rain	103	69	.49
Omaha, clear	90	69	..
Philadelphia, cloudy	85	66	..
Phoenix, clear	103	80	.27
Pittsburgh, cloudy	84	65	..
Ptland, Me., clear	82	58	..
Ptland, Ore., clear	81	56	..
Rapid City, clear	92	54	..
Richmond, cloudy	91	69	..
St. Louis, clear	92	76	..
Salt Lk. City, cloudy	93	72	..
San Diego, cloudy	78	70	..
San Fran., cloudy	57	50	..
Seattle, clear	77	57	..
Tampa, cloudy	92	80	.28
Washington, cloudy	89	74	..
Winnipeg, clear	80	49	..

T—Trace

HOPE (ARK.) STAR, Printed by Offset

7 Candidates Answer Questionnaire

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — A Citizens Council questionnaire dealing with busing students, among other subjects, was answered by seven of the 13 gubernatorial candidates.

The six who refused to answer the questionnaire were Democrats Dale Bumpers, James Malone, Hayes McClerkin and Joe Purcell and Republicans R. J. Hampton and Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller.

The seven who answer the questionnaire were American Party candidate Walter Caruth, Democrats W. S. Cheek, former Gov. Orval E. Faubus, Robert C. Compton and Bill Wells and Republicans Lester Gibbs and James "Uncle Mac" MacKrell. All answered the eight questions affirmatively.

The questions were:
—"Do you favor the principle of states rights and will you oppose every effort to further centralize our government in Washington?"

"Will you use the power and prestige of your office to oppose the control of our public school system by federal agencies?"

"Do you oppose pairing, busing, zoning, closing of schools and transfer of students and teachers in order to bring about racial balance in the public schools?"

"Do you oppose known Communists and convicted criminals being permitted to speak or teach at schools and colleges receiving state funds?"

"Do you believe citizens of Arkansas have the right to establish private schools and will you be sympathetic to such efforts?"

"Will you place loyalty to our Arkansas way of life above loyalty to any national political party?"

"Do you favor and will you support carefully drawn bills strengthening the state statutes pertaining to disorderly conduct, incitement to riot and sedition?"

"Do you believe in the rights of individuals to own property and control the use and sale as they see fit, within the limits of state and local laws?"

Political Candidates

The Star is authorized to announce that the following are candidates for public office subject to action of the Democratic Primary:

For Circuit Judge
8th Judicial District
JOHN W. GOODSON

For County Judge
FINIS ODOM
FRANK WALTERS

For County Clerk
MRS. PAT HOUSE

For Circuit Clerk
JIM COLE

For Treasurer
HARRY HAWTHORNE

For Sheriff & Collector
JIMMIE GRIFFIN
HENRY SINYARD
LARRY ARNETTE

For Tax Assessor
CARTER SUTTON

For Corner
JOHN T. HONEYCUTT

For Prosecuting Attorney
8th Judicial District
W. H. "DUB" ARNOLD

For State Senator
5th Senatorial District
OLEN HENDRIX
DEAN MURPHY

For State Representative
Hempstead County
MACK McLARTY
ARTHUR STRECH

For County Judge
Nevada County
T. C. "CLAUD" COX

SUGGESTS U.S.

(from page one)

not bear close examination." Proxmire released the report at a news conference today and said in prepared remarks he is hopeful the Senate will approve soon his amendment to the Department of Transportation's budget bill.

"If Congress succeeds in reordering priorities this year," he said, "there is no doubt in my mind that the SST will wind up right at the bottom of the list, where it belongs."

JUDGES AND CLERKS (from page one)

Kent, David Waddle, Mrs. Bill Schooley, Mrs. Bob Westbrook, Kent Light.

BINGEN, New Community Building: J. F. Haynes, Rev. Murrel Wisdom, Mrs. Gladys Owens, L. S. Sanford, Mrs. V. O. Lane.

BLEVINS, School House; H. H. Honea, Zack Brooks, Sanford Bonds, Mrs. Wilma Thurman, Mrs. Victor Hampton.

BURKE'S STORE, Burke's Store; Andrew Avery, Mrs. Sue Avery, James H. Burke, Mrs. Berry Faulkner, C. R. Samuel.

COLUMBUS, Down's Store; Mrs. T. M. McCorkle, Mrs. Robert Sipes, Horace Ellen, Mrs. Allen Downs, Mrs. W. A. Downs.

CROSS ROADS, Gilbert's Store; Mrs. Carl Hicks, H. B. Gilbert, Bill Byers, Mrs. Earl Thompson, Mrs. Lester Fincher.

DEANN, Methodist Church; Jesse Burke, Jimmy Arnold, Mrs. Hollis Samuel, Mrs. Lee Little, Mrs. John Burke.

FULTON, Library; Mrs. Barbara Arnold, Mrs. Lucy Moore, Mrs. Callie Ferguson, Mrs. Charlene Weaver, Mrs. Carolyn Taylor.

GUERNSEY, School House; Matt Bristow, Mrs. Matt Bristow, Robert Griffin, Mrs. Robert Griffin, Mrs. N. B. Coleman.

JAKA JONES, Sutton's Store; D. M. Worthy, Mrs. H. E. Sutton, Mrs. H. L. Salisbury, Mrs. A. T. Jones, Mrs. T. A. Smith.

MCCASKILL, R. C. 1 Building; Mrs. Beatrice Askew, Mrs. Ruby Stone, Earl Jester, Ronald Sweat, Mrs. Melba Lee Adams.

MCNAB, Community Center; Mrs. Eddie Knighton, Mrs. Gletta Stone, Mrs. Beatrice Muldrow, Mrs. Velma Jones, Mrs. Marjorie Marcum.

OZAN, Community Building; J. M. Green, Rush Jones, Mrs. T. C. Johnson, Mrs. Earl Robins, Mrs. Z. O. Faughn.

PATMOS, Community Building, Tillmon Rider, Mrs. Ted Ortigo, Mrs. Verdo Hollis, Mrs. Wayne Attebury, J. E. Stanley.

SARATOGA, School House; Tom Gathright, Miss Clara Dillard, Mrs. Juanita Dillard, Mrs. Willie McDunkins, Herman Dodson.

SARDIS NO. 1, Baptist Church; Monroe Kent, Leo Hatch, K. G. Rateliff, Mrs. Louise Waters, Mrs. Ray Martin.

SARDIS NO. 2, Church

Wednesday, August 19, 1970

Building; Dee Tollett, Roy Reed, Mrs. Luck Cowling, Mrs. Virgil Tollett, Fulton Ammonette.

ROCKY MOUND, Baptist Church; Mrs. Norman Taylor, Mrs. Ivan Bright, Mrs. Clifford Messer, Mrs. B. Arnett, R. C. James.

SHOVER SPRINGS, Fellowship Hall; Mrs. Alta Arrington, Mrs. Allie Collier, Mrs. Zelma Mullins, Mrs. Donna Williams, Otis Fuller.

SPRING HILL, Agri Building; David Stevenson, Oliver Barnes, Sid Sinyard, Mrs. Edna Smith, Mrs. Marie Yocom.

STEPHENSON SCHOOL HOUSE, Buck Martin's home; Brian Bobo, David Curtis, Mrs. Sue Askew, Mrs. Sandra Martin, Fred Aaron.

WASHINGTON, School Gym; Mrs. Ray Carter, Mrs. F. V. Porterfield, Mrs. G. S. Williamson, Mrs. G. M. Shoemaker, Robert Watson.

ABSENTEE: Mrs. Robert O'Neal, Will V. Rutherford, Mrs. Dannie Hamilton, Guy Grigg, Mrs. Mattie Bazelle, Dannie Hamilton.

Assisting at Box 1-A, Hope Fire Station, when the polls close, will be Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Brown, Mrs. Martha Thompson and George Frazier.

Assisting at Box 1-D, Jones Field House, will be Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bruner, Jr., Mrs. Ruby Russell and Larry Patterson.

Democrat Central committee will deliver the ballot boxes and supplies in their

The Molly Maguires was a

secret terrorist and later

criminal group operating in

the anthracite regions of

Pennsylvania during the lat-

ter half of the 19th century.

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Henry Sinyard

Candidate For
SHERIFF and COLLECTOR
of Hempstead County



Henry Sinyard

Political Ad Paid For By Henry Sinyard

Being 30 years of age, I feel that I am mature enough to accept the full responsibility and young enough to have the energy to devote full time to this important

your vote and support will be appreciated.

Sterling Cockrill
serves people, not politicians.

Republican for
11 Governor

Paid for by Howard Cockrill

SOCIETY

Phone 777-3431 Between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Calendar of Events

Saturday, August 22

The annual youth rally will be held at Winrock Farm Saturday, August 22nd. Any young person from Hope who would like to go may make reservations by calling 3131 for a seat on the bus going thru Hope that morning. There will be food and entertainment. Reservations must be made by noon Wednesday, August 19th.

Tuesday, August 25

The Jett B. Graves Class of the First United Methodist Church will have a potluck supper at the church on Tuesday, August 25 at 7 p.m. Hostesses: Mesdames James McLarty, Leota Futrell, Bill Mudgett, Rob Jones, Leon Prescott and Arch Wylie.

Adult Dance At Country Club

An adult dance was held at the Hope Country Club on Saturday, August 15 with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Drake, Mr. and Mrs. John Lester, Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Bailey as hosts.

Large daisies were used as decoration in the clubhouse. On the serving table a tasty assortment of hors d'oeuvres, dips 'n' chips and cold drinks were served.

About 75 enjoyed dancing to taped music. They included Mr. and Mrs. Gabe J. Rutherford of Little Rock and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lofton of Texarkana.

Rice Bag Party for Miss Hunt

Miss Bitsy Morris and Mrs. William B. Morris honored Miss Twila Hunt, bride elect of Jim Pilkinton, with a linen shower and rice bag party on Monday night, August 10, at their home.

Wearing a navy and white pants outfit, Miss Hunt was presented a yellow daisy corsage. A centerpiece of daisies decorated the serving table from which party cakes, nuts, and mints were served.

Among the 15 guests were Mrs. Chester Hunt, mother of the bride elect, and Mrs. James H. Pilkinton, mother of the groom elect.

Trout-Palmer Wedding Party

A dinner for the Trout-Palmer wedding party followed the rehearsal on Thursday, August 13. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Palmer of Idabel, Okla., were hosts for the dinner served at the Hope Country Club. Pink roses and crape myrtle with white candles decorated the serving tables were covers were laid for 19.

For the occasion, the bride-elect, Miss Cynthia Trout, wore a gold double-knit dress. This was the time that she and her fiancé, Bruce Palmer, presented gifts to their wedding party.

Engagement

Mr. and Mrs. W.P. Pettit of Hope announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Judy, to Steven Joe Carlton, son

Pultz and Mrs. McKenzie are sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. E.C. Myrick and Barbara and Mr. and Mrs. Royal Stroud are home from a trip to Houston, Galveston and Texas City, where they visited relatives and friends and went to the Astroworld and to a ball game in the Astrodome.

Births

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Gibson of Jonesboro are the parents of their first child, a daughter, born Sunday, August 16. She has been named Leigh Ann. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Claude Gibson of Jonesboro and Mrs. Lee Parris of Hope. Great-grandparents, all of Hope, are Mr. and Mrs. L.H. Parris and Mr. and Mrs. C.M. Cox.

Coming, Going

Visiting last week with Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Lingo and Polly were Maj. Johnny Lingo of San Salvador, El Salvador, and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lingo of Malvern.

Mr. and Mrs. Gabe J. Rutherford of Little Rock spent last weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Trent and were accompanied home by Susan and Angela Rutherford, who had spent last week with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Trent.

Susan Cobb left Friday for St. Clair, Mo., to teach Spanish in the high school there this fall.

Mrs. Jack Pritchett of Prairie Grove has been the recent guest of her mother, Mrs. H.O. Green.

Mrs. Buford Poe has returned to Ft. Smith after visiting her mother, Mrs. R.N. Mouser.

Mrs. Dean Good and 3 children, Dallas, and Mrs. Jett Williams, Jr., Houston, have been recently at the bedside of Mrs. I.F. Russell and guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Drake.

Mrs. I.L. Murphree, Athens, O., is here this week visiting her mother, Mrs. F.Y. Trimble.

Mrs. Nancy Morrison, Fulton, and Mrs. Catherine Faulkner and children, Pine Bluff, returned home last week from a vacation trip to Gatlinburg, Tenn., and Asheville, N.C.

Capt. and Mrs. Joe Shepard are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Willie Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Doyott Collins, and Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Montgomery. Capt. Shepard recently returned from Vietnam and will be stationed in Savannah, Georgia.

Mrs. Jay Hawley, Troy and Dana Suzanne left Tuesday morning to visit friends and relatives in Dallas and Ft. Worth.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Reeves and daughters, Kansas City, were the weekend guests of Mrs. Lynn Ross. They will be joined on Tuesday by Dr. and Mrs. Fred Pultz, who will also visit the Jim McKenzies. Mrs. Reeves, Mrs.

Mr. and Mrs. George Young, Leonard and Joe Mac have returned from a vacation trip. They went to Zanesville, O., to see Mr. Young's sister, Mrs. Dale Quinn and her family; Struters, O., to see another sister, Mrs. Thomas Carey and her family; Chesterfield, O., to visit an aunt, Mrs. Alice Carpenter; Huntington, W. Va., to see a brother, Leon Young and his family. En route they stopped in St. Louis, Mo., to see the baseball game between the Cardinals and San Diego. Then, they went to Springfield, Mo., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown and Chonna, a niece of Mrs. Young's.

Mrs. Bruce Gottwald and sons, Bruce, Jr., Mark Hays, and Ted, have returned to their home in Richmond, Virginia after having visited the Thomas E. Hays, Thomas E. Hays, Jr. and the Lloyd Spencers. They were accompanied home by Thomas E. Hays, III, who is spending two weeks with them at Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Gabor Robbed of \$600,000 in Jewelry

NEW YORK (AP) — Two gunmen robbed Zsa Zsa Gabor of more than \$600,000 worth of jewelry early today in an elevator of her Waldorf-Towers residence, police said.

Miss Gabor, currently starring in the Broadway comedy "Forty Carats," said the losses included a set of earrings and a ring valued at nearly half a million dollars.

"I am very upset," the actress told police. "I was afraid they would kill us. They threatened me and my housekeeper, Margaret, with guns."

Police said two well-dressed men entered the garage-level elevator of the hotel with the women shortly before 1 a.m.

As the elevator ascended, the men pulled guns and took the jewelry, police said. Then the men stopped the elevator, sent it to the basement, and before getting out, pressed the button that sent the women to the 34th floor.

Later, Miss Gabor, dressed in flowered, hostess-length culottes, arrived at police headquarters in a white-upholstered, black Rolls-Royce to look at police photos.

"I looked at hundreds of pictures and didn't see anyone who looked like them," she said.

A sea turtle can usually stay under water for 30 to 40 minutes without coming up to breathe.

HOPE (ARK.) STAR, Printed by Offset
Engagement Announced



MISS JERI LAND

Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Carey James Land of Little Rock Air Force Base and Avoca, Arkansas, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jeri Land, to Rummel Tolleson Nunn, son of Mrs. Michael Dennis of Lordsburg, New Mexico, and the late Claude Vernon Nunn, Jr.

Miss Land, a 1967 graduate of Balboa High School, Panama Canal Zone, is a senior at the University of Arkansas majoring in Anthropology, and a member of Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority. She is the granddaughter of Colonel Ernest A. Rudelius, US Army, Ret., and his late wife Regina Quail Rudelius.

Mr. Nunn, a 1967 graduate of Lordsburg High School, Lordsburg, New Mexico, is a senior at the University of Arkansas majoring in Philosophy, and a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity. He is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Vernon Nunn, Sr., of Hope, and Mrs. W.C. Tolleson, wife of the late Claude Tolleson of Kirby.

Good Memories More Fun to Share Than to Put on Auction Block

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — If you had a million memories and could sell them for a dollar each, you'd be a millionaire.

But who would part with a wonderful memory for a measly dollar bill? Good memories are priceless—and, anyway, it is more fun to share them than try to put them on the auction block.

Perhaps you don't have a million memories yet. But you've got a pretty good stock if you can look back and remember when—

Bluebirds were so plentiful you could see one almost every day in summer.

A good cook would rather hear her pies or preserves praised than her character. After all, nobody would dare say a word against her character.

There was some perturbation throughout the country when word got around that one of President Woodrow Wilson's favorite sports was tennis. Tennis? Wasn't that a game played between sissies and young ladies?

The old-fashioned icebox had room for only about a fifth of the goodies a modern refrigerator or freezer holds.

Bedbugs were so common in poor neighborhoods that it wasn't so much a question of whether but when a household

would be infested by them. A girl didn't know whether to be pleased or insulted if you told her she looked like Theda Bara, the famous movie vamp.

We were all so young and innocent that a fellow could become the life of a cocktail party simply by putting a lampshade on his head.

Adolf Hitler was painting landscapes—before he learned the art of destroying them.

People were still so friendly that if you got an attack of hiccups on a street car at least 10 strangers among the passengers would volunteer a helpful suggestion on the best way to cure them.

Airplanes were so much of a novelty that lots of folks rode out to the airport every Sunday in hopes of seeing one fall.

Grandma laid down the law to grandpa by informing him that he could either keep his beard or go on chewing tobacco—but he couldn't do both.

You could keep a pet dog from birth until death and never spend more than \$2 cash on it for a collar with a brass nameplate.

Every telegram had ten words, and the tenth word always was "love."

Those were the days—remember?

The cross is the religious symbol of Christians.



HELEN HELP US!

by Helen Bottel

A PRAYER FOR PEACE

Dear Helen:

Not too long ago one of your young readers talked of having a special day set aside when we all would concentrate on praying for peace.

We couldn't agree more: and so "TWELVE WORDS AT TWELVE" was born.

It's going strong in San Francisco and surrounding areas, where Mayor Joseph Alioto issued a proclamation, joining a group of church leaders (all faiths) in a call to MIDDAY PRAYER FOR PEACE. We're beginning to remember to stop each day and say just 12 words asking God for peace at home and around the world—for everyone—everywhere.

Radio and television are helping get the word out. We're hoping more and more newspapers will ask for and print original "TWELVE WORDS AT TWELVE," from readers.

Bells are ringing, at churches which still have bells. In San Rafael and Mill Valley (near San Francisco), hymns by carillon remind that noon time is peace-prayer time.

Won't you and your readers, Helen, join our MIDDAY prayer for Peace campaign? If we ALL pray—believing—think what could happen! —M.G.B.

Dear Readers:

I've asked permission from "M.G.B." to print her name and address, so that her Synod may answer personally all questions on how to initiate a TWELVE WORDS AT TWELVE campaign across the country.

Send a stamped, self addressed envelope to:

Martha G. Bigelow,
United Presbyterian Church
Synod of the Golden Gate,
330 Ellis Street
San Francisco, California

Wife Figures She Leans Toward Right

By DALA MCKINSEY

Associated Press Writer

LEXA, Ark. (AP)—Politically Mrs. Walter Carruth considers herself "leaning toward the right"—somewhere along the line of a Southern Democrat.

Her husband is running for governor of Arkansas on the American Party in Arkansas ticket.

The Carruths and their four children, Layne, 16, Mark, 14, Leta, 11, and David, 10, live on a 450-acre farm once owned by Carruth's father.

A portion of the farm was given to a member of the Carruth family as a federal grant for fighting in the War of 1812. The rest was bought by each generation of Carruths.

"We are just plain people," Mrs. Carruth said. "This is the way we are, not anything fancy."

Mrs. Carruth, 36, met her husband at a high school basketball tournament 18 years ago. She lived in Holly Grove, but moved to Lexa when Carruth began running the farm. Both had planned to attend college that next fall but they were unable to go because of running the farm.

Mrs. Carruth, who said she was "overwhelmed" when her husband was nominated for governor by the APA, said her interest in politics began in 1968 when Jim Johnson ran against Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark. She then moved from working for Johnson's unsuccessful bid to working in the George Wallace campaign.

94102.

(The Synod represents 166 churches in 15 countries of northern California.)

We've tried almost everything else in our efforts for peace. So now: let's give prayer a chance! —H.

Dear Helen:

With all this furor about our leading brand name cereals being non-nutritional, my big question is "Why?" For very little more expense, the companies can add vitamins, minerals, etc., just as they have added them to instant breakfasts and liquid diet foods.

I see no reason nowadays why any "fun-food" from candy to Danish pastry can't also have high nutritional value. After all, the taste isn't affected—or at least not much. —AGAINST WORTHLESS FOODS

Dear AWF:

I'll let the food experts answer your question.

Nutritionists—cerealphiles and phobes—please speak your peace...and pieces. —H.

Dear Helen:

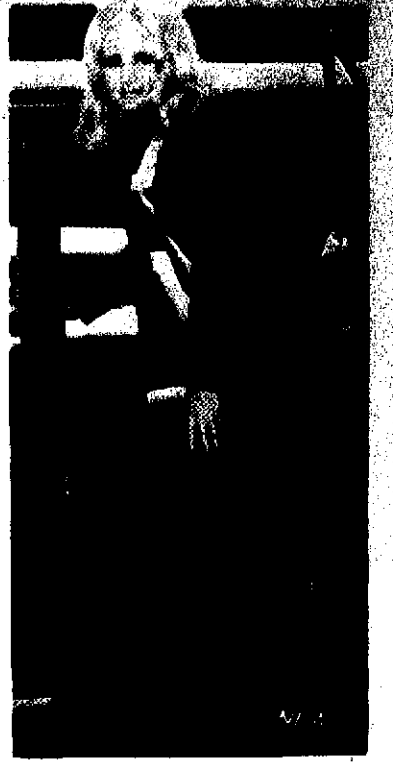
How can I get across to my parents that money is to enjoy? They went through lean years when they made every penny do the work of two. I guess somehow money became god to them, but they forgot how to spend, except for necessities.

Now, when they have plenty and are ready for retirement, they still live cheap, grumble about every little bill, won't take trips because "everybody has their hands out." Their favorite phrase is, "It costs too much."

So they invest their money, make more, and for what? We children have all done well, possibly because of our frugal up-bringsings. We don't need inheritances. How can we get our parents to loosen up and have fun with their money? —THE KIDS (all over 35).

Dear Kids:

For certain types, the pleasure of money is making it, not spending it. But while they "have better uses for" their own dollars, they might enjoy a trip provided by their children. How about "borrowing" against that inheritance and giving your folks the perfect all-paid-for cruise as a retirement gift? —H.



SINGING STAR Peggy Lee steps from a Rolls-Royce at a London airport on her way back to the United States. She was in England for a concert engagement.

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The chemical formula of plant chlorophyll is the same as that of animal blood—with one tiny difference. Instead of the atom of magnesium, blood has an atom of iron.

Saenger THEATRE

TONITE 7:30

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Earl Downs
Guidance Counselor

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State Representative
For Hempstead County

Political Message Paid For By Earl Downs and Ed White

Your Vote And Support
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CANDIDATE FOR
SHERIFF AND COLLECTOR
HEMPSTEAD COUNTY

Pol. Ad. pd. for by Jimmie Griffin

Hope Star SPORTS

Joe Namath Looking for Peace

By MIKE RATHET
Associated Press Sports Writer
HEMPSTEAD, N.Y. (AP) — The young boy jammed a year-book and a felt pen into Joe Namath's hand, and over his autograph, the New York Jets' quarterback wrote one word: "Peace."

Nothing may be more symbolic of Joe Namath's plight—for peace is something Joe Namath wishes he had.

Joe Namath has long hair, earthy good looks and a \$100,000-a-year contract. Joe Namath has a brown Jaguar to bring him to practice. Joe Namath has the idolatry of countless fans of both sexes and all ages. But Joe Namath does not have peace.

And Joe Namath said as much Tuesday as he rejoined the Jets, bringing with him not only his admitted talent for completing a pass but all the problems that have plagued him during this summer of his greatest unhappiness.

Not Necessarily in order of importance, the problems are: —Trouble with his knees that apparently present, at least in his own mind, enough problems to make him say: "I don't think I can play."

—Mental problems, possibly stemming from his knees but compounded by other factors, that prevent him from eating a meal or drinking a cup of coffee before a game and make him "wonder if it's worth it."

—A "business problem," defined only in those terms and a problem about which he would not elaborate.

Namath talked about all those problems in an unusual scene that took place outside the back door of the Jets' training room on the Hofstra University campus where Namath spoke to radio and television people with newspapermen barred.

On his arrival at camp, wearing striped bell bottoms with a blue shirt open at the neck, Namath had refused to talk to newspaper people because "Everything that's been written about me is a lie."

He began by explaining his absence, pointing out: "I was not in the right frame of mind mentally."

Then he talked about the final game of the 1969 season, a 13-6 playoff loss to Kansas City that eliminated the Jets from contention in the American Football League.

"That was a horrible experience —being humiliated like I felt we were because we scored six points," Namath explained. "It leaves a bad taste. I didn't know whether I wanted to do that again."

"I didn't know if I wanted to get up in the morning and be sick. Every time before a game, I can't even eat or drink a cup of coffee. I didn't like that feeling. You get chills in the morning and your stomach is upset. You wonder if it's worth it."

Have those kind of problems been getting worse in recent years?

"Physically and mentally it's gotten worse," he answered. "I used to look at the game differently. It used to be my whole life. It used to be everything I lived for. Logically, and realistically, it's not now."

"It is when I'm on the football field with the team—but I've got a lot of things I have to do other than football."

And physically?

"I don't think I can play," he said. "I'm going to find out in the next couple or three weeks."

Then he talked about relations with linebacker Al Atkinson, who had criticized Namath's lifestyle and pointed out: "I respect Al's opinion. Maybe I should have done some things differently in the past. I don't know."

While Namath arrived in camp, another less-celebrated hold out was making news with the Minnesota Vikings.

Defensive end Carl Eller, an All-Pro, threatened to quit football because of his contract dispute with the Vikings. General Manager Jim Pinks said he was willing to pay Eller \$100 for not reporting to camp and \$200 a day until he

Orioles on Win Streak During Slump

By TOM SALADINO
Associated Press Sports Writer
The Minnesota Twins know what a slump is all about and now Earl Weaver of Baltimore claims his club is in one.

There's one big difference, though. While the Twins recently dropped nine straight games, the high-flying Orioles continue to win.

Tuesday night, the Twins came up with some ninth inning heroics, getting a clutch two-run single off the bat of pinch-hitter Jim Holt to nip the New York Yankees 8-7, giving Minnesota its second straight win after their near-disastrous skid.

And the Orioles, now leading the Yanks by 10 games in the American League East, downed Milwaukee 3-0 behind the five-hit pitching of Jim Hardin and the hitting and fielding of Merv Rettenmund.

"We're on a winning streak during a slump," said Weaver, the skipper of the Orioles. "We haven't been hitting the ball at all lately, but we've won our last four."

It was also Baltimore's seventh triumph in their last nine starts. However, what Weaver says might be true. The hard-hitting Birds only stroked three hits off Brewers' loser Marty Pattin. But one of them was Rettenmund's 15th homer of the season, a solo clutch in the fourth inning. The center fielder also saved Hardin's shutout with two catches in the fourth, grabbing a sinking drive by Mike Walton and going to the fence for Mike Hegan's belt.

In other games, California stayed on the Twins' heels, 4½ games behind the West leaders, with a 12-1 trouncing of Cleveland, Detroit whipped Oakland 3-1, Boston clubbed Chicago 8-4 and Kansas City ripped Washington 12-8.

In the National League, San Diego mauled Chicago 11-3, New York dominated Houston 7-1, Pittsburgh tripped San Francisco 6-2, Atlanta edged Philadelphia 3-2, Montreal topped Cincinnati 7-4 and Los Angeles trimmed St. Louis 6-2.

Holt's soft liner to center off reliever Lindy McDaniel, snapped the Yankee's winning string at four games.

Rookie Danny Thompson opened the ninth with the Twins trailing 7-6 and dropped a bunt single. After a forceout Tony Oliva doubled, putting two runners aboard. Then Holt, on a 2-2 pitch, batting for winning reliever Tom Hall, stroked his winning hit.

John Ellis had three hits, including a double and homer for the Yankees while Danny Cater had a two-run shot.

Clyde Wright, benefitting from a nine-run seventh inning, won his 17th game as the Angels unleashed a 16-hit attack. The Angels sent 14 men to the plate in the inning, ripping eight hits, with Jim Fregosi contributing two singles. Jim Spencer and Sandy Alomar had doubles.

Oakland fell six games behind Minnesota as Mickey Lolich of the Tigers hurled a five-hitter for Detroit's fourth straight triumph.

Dalton Jones had a seventh-inning homer.

The Red Sox scored six runs in the fifth inning to come from behind, then got one-hit relief pitching from Ken Brett over the last 4 1-3 innings against Chicago.

Mike Andrews and Reggie Smith led the Boston assault with three hits apiece.

Bob Oliver clouted a three-run homer, helping the Royals snap Washington's seven game winning string and ending Kansas City's skid at four games. Lee Maye had a three-run clout for the Senators.

OKLAHOMA City (AP) — Orville Moody of Oklahoma City won the pro half of the American Pro-Youth Golf Tourney Tuesday. Steve Scrafford of Edinboro, Pa. took the junior top prize. Moody had a 36-hole total of 140, Scrafford a 151.

Solunar Tables

The schedule of Solunar Periods, as printed below, has been taken from Richard Alden Knight's SOLUNAR TABLES. Plan your days so that you will be fishing in good territory or hunting in good cover during these times, if you wish to find the best sport that each day has to offer.

Aug. Date	Day	A.M.		P.M.	
		Minor	Major	Minor	Major
19	Wednesday	7:50	1:40	8:15	2:05
20	Thursday	8:45	2:35	9:15	3:00
21	Friday	9:40	3:30	10:10	3:55
22	Saturday	10:35	4:25	11:05	4:50
23	Sunday	11:30	5:20	11:55	5:45

HOPE (ARK.) STAR, Printed by Offset

Baseball

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American League

East Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Baltimore	77	44	.636	—
New York	66	53	.555	10
Detroit	65	56	.537	12
Boston	62	57	.521	14
Washington	58	63	.479	19
Cleveland	57	64	.471	20

West Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Minnesota	71	47	.602	—
California	68	53	.562	4½
Oakland	67	55	.549	6
Milwaukee	46	76	.377	27
Kansas City	45	76	.372	27½
Chicago	43	81	.347	31

Tuesday's Results

Baltimore 3, Milwaukee 0
California 12, Cleveland 1
Detroit 3, Oakland 1
Minnesota 8, New York 7
Boston 8, Chicago 4
Kansas City 12, Washington 8

Today's Games

Detroit (Niekro 11-10) at Oakland (Segui 7-9), N.
Cleveland (Hand 4-9) at California May 6-10, N.
Baltimore (Cueller 17-7) at Milwaukee (Lockwood 1-9), N.
New York (Peterson 13-7) at Minnesota (Zepp 6-2), N.
Kansas City (Drago 6-12) at Washington (Coleman 5-8), N.
Chicago (Miller 5-6) at Boston (Seibert 13-6).

Thursday's Games

New York at Minnesota, N.
Only game scheduled.

National League

East Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Pittsburgh	68	55	.553	—
New York	64	56	.533	2½
Chicago	63	60	.512	5
St. Louis	57	65	.467	10½
Philadelphia	54	66	.450	12½
Montreal	52	70	.426	15½

West Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Cincinnati	82	42	.661	—
Los Angeles	68	52	.567	12
Atlanta	60	61	.496	20½
San Francisco	60	61	.496	20½
Houston	54	67	.446	26½
San Diego	48	75	.390	33½

Tuesday's Results

Montreal 7, Cincinnati 4
Atlanta 3, Philadelphia 2
New York 7, Houston 1
Los Angeles 7, St. Louis 2
San Diego 11, Chicago 2
Pittsburgh 6, San Francisco 2

Today's Games

Houston (Blasingame 0-0) at New York (Seaver 17-7)
San Francisco (Marichal 6-9) at Pittsburgh (Walker 10-3), N.
Los Angeles (Moeller 5-6) at St. Louis (Carlton 6-16), N.
Philadelphia (Wise 10-10) at Atlanta (Jarvis 13-10), N.
Montreal (Wegener 3-4) at Cincinnati (Nolan 15-4), N.
San Diego (Roberts 1-10) at Chicago (Jenkins 14-14)

Thursday's Games

Philadelphia at Atlanta, N.
Only game scheduled.

Texas League

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Eastern Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Arkansas	58	57	.504	—
Memphis	58	57	.504	—
San Antonio	55	61	.474	3½
Shreveport	51	63	.447	6½

Western Division

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Albuquerque	72	42	.632	—
El Paso	63	51	.553	9
Dallas-FW	55	60	.478	17½
Amarillo	46	67	.407	25½

Tuesday's Result

Albuquerque 7, El Paso 2
Albuquerque at Little Rock
Amarillo at Memphis

MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BATTING (.325 at bats) — Yastrzemski, Boston, .328; Oliva, Minnesota, .322.
RUNS — Yastrzemski, Boston, 95; Tovar, Minnesota, 88.
RUNS BATTED IN — F. Howard, Washington, 96; J. Powell, Baltimore, 95.
HITS — Oliva, Minnesota, 152; A. Johnson, California, 145.
DOUBLES — Harper, Milwaukee, 32; Fregosi, California, 23; R. Smith, Boston, 238.
TRIPLES — Tovar, Minnesota, 9; Stanley, Detroit, 7.
HOME RUNS — Killebrew, Minnesota, 37; F. Howard, Washington, 33; Yastrzemski, Boston, 33.
STOLEN BASES — Harper, Milwaukee, 30; Alomar, California, 27.
PITCHING (11 Decisions) — Cueller, Baltimore, 17-6, .739, 3.72; Cain, Detroit, 11-4, .733, 3.44.
STRIKEOUTS — McDowell, Cleveland, 240; Lolich, Detroit, 163.

National League

BATTING (.325 at bats) — Carthy, Atlanta, .360; Clemente, Pittsburgh, .349.
RUNS — Bonds, San Francisco, 107; B. Williams, Chicago, 106.
RUNS BATTED IN — Bench, Cincinnati, 121; Perez, Cincinnati, 117.

HITS — Rose, Cincinnati, 159; B. Williams, Chicago, 155.
DOUBLES — W. Parker, Los Angeles, 39; L. May, Cincinnati, 29.
TRIPLES — W. Davis, Los Angeles, 15; Kessinger, Chicago, 13.
HOME RUNS — Bench, Cincinnati, 41; Perez, Cincinnati, 37.
STOLEN BASES — Tolan, Cincinnati 45; Bonds, San Francisco, 40.
PITCHING (11 Decisions) — Simpson, Cincinnati, 14-3, .824, 3.01; Nolan, Cincinnati, 15-4, .789, 3.19.
STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, New York, 225; Gibson, St. Louis, 218.

Expos End Cincinnati Win Spree

By DICK COUCH

Associated Press Sports Writer

Riverfront Stadium

was three-deep in Montreal catchers but the Cincinnati Reds were the ones who needed more big gloves.

The injury-riddled Expos, using three catchers in their starting lineup, capitalized on four Cincinnati errors to score five unearned runs Tuesday night and hung on for a 7-4 victory that ended the Reds' winning string at three games.

Rookie left fielder Bernie Carbo committed the most damaging miscue when he muffed Coco Laboy's bases-loaded liner in the fifth inning, allowing three Montreal runs to score.

Expos Manager Gene Mauch started John Bateman behind the plate and part-time receivers Ron Brand and John Boccabella at shortstop and first base respectively.

Each contributed one hit, but it was the Reds' fielding lapses by Carbo, third baseman Tony Perez, second baseman Tommy Helms and relief pitcher Wayne Granger—that made the difference.

Elsewhere in the National League, Pittsburgh whipped San Francisco 6-2; the New York Mets slapped Houston 7-1; Atlanta nipped Philadelphia 3-2; Los Angeles beat St. Louis 7-2 and San Diego upended the Chicago Cubs 11-3.

In the American League, Baltimore blanked Milwaukee 3-0; Detroit trimmed Oakland 3-1; Minnesota shaded the New York Yankees 8-7; Kansas City battered Washington 12-8; Boston downed the Chicago White Sox 8-4 and California mauled Cleveland 12-1.

Brand scored a tainted run in the second inning at Cincinnati, reaching first on Helms' error and scoring on Perez' wild throw. After Adolfo Phillips doubled home a run in the fifth against first-time starter Mel Behney, Carbo flubbed Laboy's two-out shot to give Expos' right-hander Steve Renko a 5-0 lead.

Renko then got into the juggling act, committing a pair of errors in the bottom of the fifth to help the Reds strike back for four runs. Another error, by Boccabella, and Bobby Tolan's two-run double kept the rally alive.

But Gary Sutherland doubled home a Montreal run in the sixth, then singled in the eighth and eventually scored the final marker on Granger's boot.

The Pirates retained their 2½-game lead in the East Division by snapping a four-game San Francisco victory streak as Bob Robertson delivered three runs with a triple and his 19th homer. Steve Blass pitched seven strong innings for Pittsburgh and picked up his first triumph since July 4.

Gary Gentry, backed by a six-run Met explosion in the third, fired a four-hitter against Houston. Gentry also drilled a run-scoring double in the third as the Mets kayoed Larry Dierker with five straight hits before he could get a man out.

Clete Boyer lifted the Braves past Philadelphia with a ninth-inning leadoff homer off southpaw Chris Short, who had allowed only four hits through the eighth. Knuckleballer Hoyt Wilhelm earned the victory in relief, pinning the Phils with their fourth straight loss.

Wes Parker stroked three singles and a double, helping Los Angeles rookie Sandy Vance beat the Cardinals with a five-hitter. Vance also poked two singles in the Dodgers' 15-hit attack.

Ed Spiezio's grand-slam homer and solo shots by Clarence Gaston and Ollie Brown powered the Padres past the Cubs.

U.S. Women's Amateur Golf Championship today.

The 21-year-old Miss Wilkinson from Whittier, Calif., won medalist honors Tuesday with a two-over-par 150 for the 36 holes of the two-day qualifying competition. Miss Hager qualified with a 159.

Match play is an entirely different game, Miss Wilkinson said during her qualifying rounds. But she wouldn't say whether she preferred medal or match play.

British Curtis Cupper Mary Everard of Yorkshire, England, who meets another U.S. team member, Mrs. Paul Dye Jr., of Indianapolis, admits she likes medal play.

"The course is static," she said. "But your opponent isn't. If she has an eagle or a birdie, then you know you have to have one, too."

Miss Everard qualified with a 160 after shooting an 85 Tuesday. Mrs. Dye was one of two players to par the course to end up at 154.

Sudden-death play at dusk put two other members of the U.S. team and a college physical education instructor into today's play.

Shelley Hamlin, Fresno, Calif., runner-up in the 1969 event, Cynthia Hill 22, of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Doris Kostirsky, the 25-year-old Ithaca College instructor from Armonk, N.Y., were among six players one stroke back of the 29 who qualified on the 6,240-yard, par-74 Wee Burn Country Club Course.

The trio eliminated three others—Delancey Smith of Snyder, N.Y., Judith Whalon of Providence, R.I., and Mrs. A. Sherburne Hart of Short Hills, N.J.

Seven members of the U.S. Curtis Cup team qualified for match play. Only Jane Fassinger of New Wilmington Pa., at 163, failed to make the cut. All but one of seven British Curtis Cup members who entered also qualified. Ann Irvin, Lancashire, England, withdrew with a head cold.

Among those who failed to qualify was a former three-time winner, Mrs. Anne Quast Wells of Seattle who finished at 163, and Hollis Stacy, the 16-year-old U.S. Girls Junior champion from Savannah, Ga., who had a 172.

Today's 36-hole round will reduce the field to 16 for Thursday's quarter-finals.

USSR Beats US in Basketball

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOSCOW (AP) — Paul West-

phal of Southern California was high scorer with 18 points as the United States Olympic basketball team suffered its first defeat in eight games Tuesday night. The Soviet Union beat the Americans 89-81.

Maravich Below Ave. in Pro Game

MONTICELLO, N.Y. (AP) — Pete Maravich strapped his pistols on once more—this time to play in a pro game—but Dave Cowens did most of the straight shooting.

Maravich, college basketball's all-time scoring king, said he was "thrilled" playing with the pros in the annual Maurice Stokes charity basketball game Tuesday night.

Maravich scored only 10 points, way below his college average, so Cowens took up the slack with 32 and led the Red Auerbachs over the Dolph Schayes 88-82 at Kutsher's Country Club.

The Pistol, however, wasn't to deny the crowd of 2,000 a look at his formidable passing talents. He drew "oohs" and "aahs" from the fans while firing the ball from illogical, off-balance positions.

Maravich wound up with 12 assists wearing an Atlanta Hawks uniform for the first time in a game.

While the former Louisiana State great was doing his passing thing, Cowens—Boston's first-round draft pick from Florida State—also pulled down 22 rebounds and blocked a half dozen shots.

The performance earned the 6-foot-9, 240-pound forward the game's Most Valuable Player trophy.

Although not shooting well—4-for-18—Maravich played a sturdy defensive game, not one of his fortes in college ball. And nine of his points were scored in a last-period spurt as he teamed with Cowens to bring the Auerbachs a last-minute victory.

More than a million dollars worth of National Basketball Association talent assembled at Kutsher's for the game to honor Stokes, a former player who died this year. Proceeds from the game will be used to aid NBA players who might require financial assistance for disability or illness.

Jo Jo White of Boston chipped in with 15 points and Jack Mar-en of Baltimore added 10 for the winners. Billy Cunningham of Philadelphia and Cazzie Russell of New York led the Schayes' team with 16 each.

Warwick, R.I. (AP) — Ernie Spencer of East Hampton, Conn., won the New England left-handed golfers championship Tuesday with a 36-hole total of 151.

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Swim Records Receives Certificate May Be Set in L.A.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — When Americans meet Americans, says Debbie Meyer, "everything comes apart — particularly swimming record books."

Debbie is only 18 but she ranks as a leading authority on the subject. The Sacramento lass, who competes beginning Thursday in the 1970 National AAU championships at Los Angeles Swim Stadium, was 16 when she became the fourth woman to receive the Sullivan Award as the best amateur athlete of the world.

Some meet officials have said there is potential for 19 world records in the four-day meet. Neither Debbie nor any other competitor would say how many marks would fall.

But competitors agreed Tuesday that the National AAU championship meet is second only to the Olympic Games in stature. Swimmers point for the annual tournament as a mini-Olympics because of numerous foreign entrants.

"Coaching and training are better—harder. We put in more hours and swim more yards each year," said Debbie. "Records are made to be broken."

She said she has been training seven days a week and swimming 13,000 yards during that period to prepare for the AAU. She's the world record holder in the 200, 400 and 1500-meter freestyles and Olympic champion at 200, 400 and 800 meters.

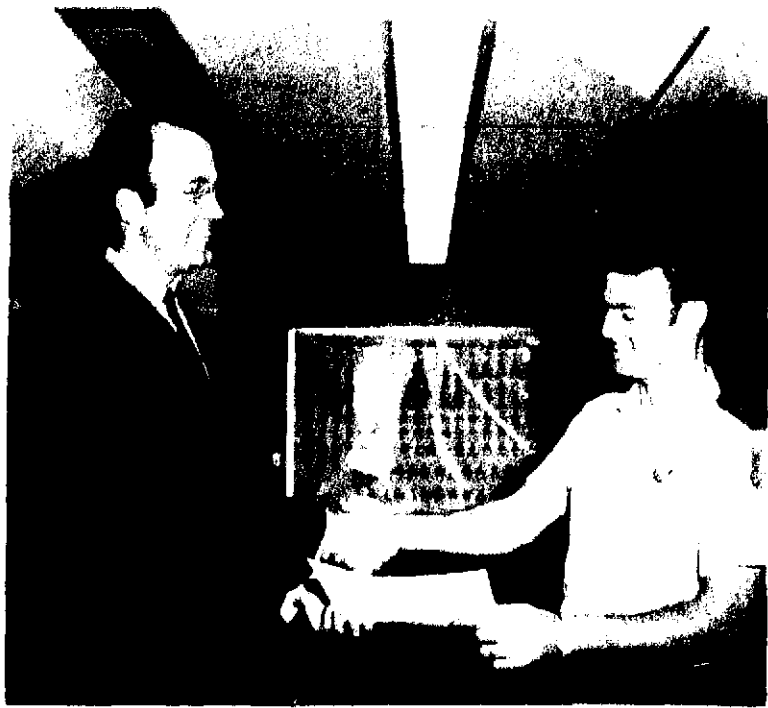
Debbie calls the stadium here "the fastest pool in the world." She notes 78-degree water, water level and gutters which cut resistance and make fewer waves.

Asked who she fears most in the competition, Debbie said: "Oh, scads of people."

Sherm Shavoor, coach of Arden Hills Swim Club in Sacramento, gives credit for Debbie's development in the distance events to her teammate, Mike Burton.

Besides Miss Meyer and Burton, the lineup of world class talent includes Mark Spitz, also under Shavoor's tutelage and holder of three world records; Gary Hall of Garden Grove, Calif., the first man to capture four individual events at the AAU indoor championships last spring, and Susan Atwood of Long Beach, Calif., who broke two American records last year.

More than 10 million Americans enjoy outdoor swimming each summer.



Russellville—Dr. George L. B. Pratt, president of Arkansas Tech, presents a diploma to Ben Waller of Patmos, right, upon completion of the five-week conservation training course at Arkansas Tech. The course, in which 30 wildlife officers and cadets participated, was described as "a head start for the participants in that the indoctrination given would help them see where they fit into the organization and would help prepare them for the expected influx of visitors to Arkansas," by Andrew Hulsey, director of the Game and Fish Commission.

D. Stockton in 1st Game as PGA Champ

By BOB GREEN
Associated Press Golf Writer
SUTTON, MASS. (AP) — Exuberant Dave Stockton makes his first start as the new PGA champion Thursday as one of the favorites in the \$16,000 Avco Golf Classic.

Stockton, who held off Arnold Palmer in last week's PGA Championship to move, from the "who's he" class to membership in golf's who's who, has a precedent for being named the favorite.

He won the Cleveland and Milwaukee titles in consecutive appearances in 1968, his last previous victories before the PGA triumph.

The new champ will be making one of his last appearances. He said he planned to play only three more weeks, plus representing the United States in the World Cup competition in Argentina, before packing it in for the year.

Some other top candidates for the \$32,000 first prize include multiple winners Billy Casper, Lee Trevino, Bruce Devlin and

Dick Lotz.
The tournament and the long, hilly Pleasant Valley Country Club course offer particular challenges to Casper, the Masters Champion and the only three-time winner of the season.

He missed the cut for the final two rounds in this event last year, breaking a string of more than five years in which he had gone all the way in every start.

Trevino snapped a mild slump when he fired a brilliant, course record-matching 65 in the final round last week.

Other standouts in the bulky field of 156 includes U.S. Open champion Tony Jacklin, South African Gary Player, always dangerous Bruce Crampton of Australia, Dave Hill, defending champion Tom Shaw and Tommy Aaron.

Arnold Palmer and leading money winner Jack Nicklaus are skipping the event.

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By mail in Hempstead, Nevada, Lafayette, Howard, Pike, and Clark Counties —
One Month1.20
Three Months2.90
Six Months5.25
One Year10.00
All other Mail in Arkansas
One Month1.10
Three Months3.30
Six Months6.60
One Year12.00
All Other Mail Outside Arkansas
One Month1.30
Three Months3.90
Six Months7.80
One Year15.60
College Student Bargain Offer Nine Months6.75

The Negro Community

By ESTER HICKS
Phone 777-4678 or 4474
LET'S REFLECT

Where there is an open mind, there will always be a frontier. Selected from Apples Of Gold.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS
The Public Relations Department of the Mt. Pleasant C.M.E. Church will sponsor a mass meeting for voter education services to the general public on Friday night August 21st at 7:30.

Featured speakers will include Mrs. E.M. Nelson, Mr. W.V. Rutherford, and Rev. W.G. Wynn. Youth talent reading and musical numbers will punctuate procedural intervals.

The meeting is non-partisan, and all candidates of both parties may attend. The public is invited. Rev. W. T. Keys is the pastor.

The Y.P.D. of Bethel A.M.E. Church will sponsor a "heaven and hell" party at the Bethel Center Friday night August 21st. Admission is 35c. The public is invited to attend.

Fall From Truck Kills Youth

ELAINE, Ark. (AP) — Gilberto Moro, 17, of Wabash (Phillips County) was killed Tuesday when he fell out of a truck on a farm about 4 1/2 miles west of Elaine.

State Police said the truck was carrying several Mexican farm laborers and that Moro was standing up in the rear of the vehicle. Officers said he fell out of the truck when the vehicle made a left turn and he was crushed by the rear wheel of the truck.

Fordyce Gets Grant for Land

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. John L. McClellan, D - Ark., said Tuesday the city of Fordyce has received a federal grant of \$11,050 to help purchase a 19-acre tract of land for a recreation area.

Funds from the Department of Interior will be supplemented by a similar amount from state and local levels.

McClellan also said the Arkansas Planning Commission has received a grant of \$11,500 to plan a program for acquiring wetland areas in the Arkansas River Delta for recreation and wildlife.

Gas Warfare Issue Before the Senate

By CARL P. LEUBSDORF
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Nixon submitted today to the Senate for ratification a 45-year-old treaty outlawing gas warfare, contending it would not prohibit use of defoliants or tear gas.

Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont, senior Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, predicted clear sailing for the 1925 Geneva protocol because of Nixon's interpretations it will allow use of such chemicals as tear gas and herbicides.

"It probably won't have any serious difficulty in clearing the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate," Aiken said. "It depends on what he says about tear gas."

Nixon previewed his message for congressional leaders Tuesday. His interpretation, they said, is that the agreement covers only gases harmful to man. Defoliants—such as are used in the Vietnam war—are exempted because they were not known when the treaty was drawn.

The issue of defoliating chem-

icals has been a major reason for delay in submission of the treaty to the Senate since Nixon announced his intention last December, sources say.

Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, who said he intends to support the treaty as a move in the right direction, said the U.S. statement would go "a long way toward knocking out the offensive aspects" of gas and biological warfare while limiting some defensive aspects of chemical and biological warfare (CBW).

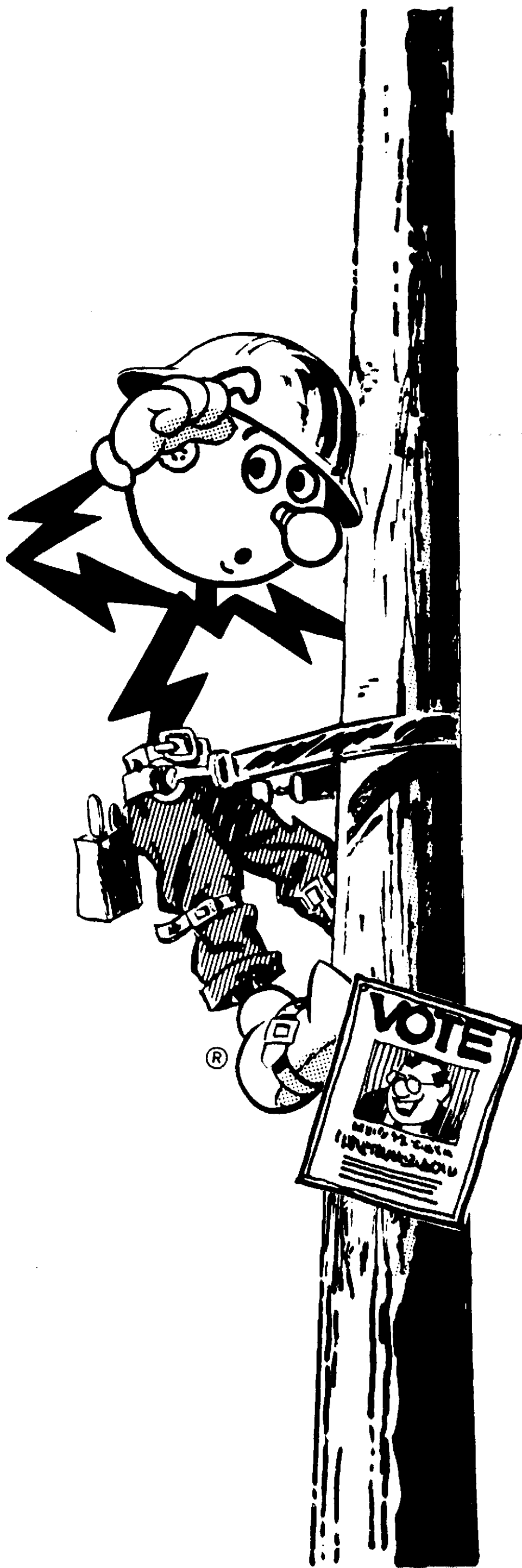
The U.S. statement, Mansfield

told reporters, indicates "we're willing to go a good deal further than the text itself."

When Nixon announced his administration agreed to limit CBW activities, the President said he would ask the Senate to ratify the treaty.

Sugar Consumption

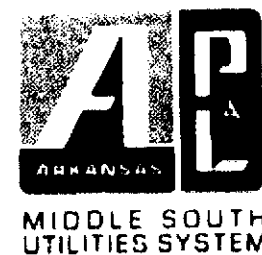
Sugar consumption in the United States is close to 100 pounds per person each year, with two-thirds of this by industrial food processors and one-third for direct consumption in the home, according to Encyclopaedia Britannica.



PLEASE . . .

We're all for political campaigns but nails and tacks and other obstructions on our power poles make it extremely dangerous for our people who have to climb them. So for safety's sake, please don't post political bills or signs on Reddy's poles.

Thank you.



ELECT



Dr. Bob Riley
Democrat
Lieutenant Governor

- Served as Legislator
- House Parliamentarian
- U. of A. Graduate
- Disabled Veteran
- Educator

ELECT RILEY

Lieutenant Governor

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY AUG. 25

(Paid for by Bob Riley)

SIDE GLANCES

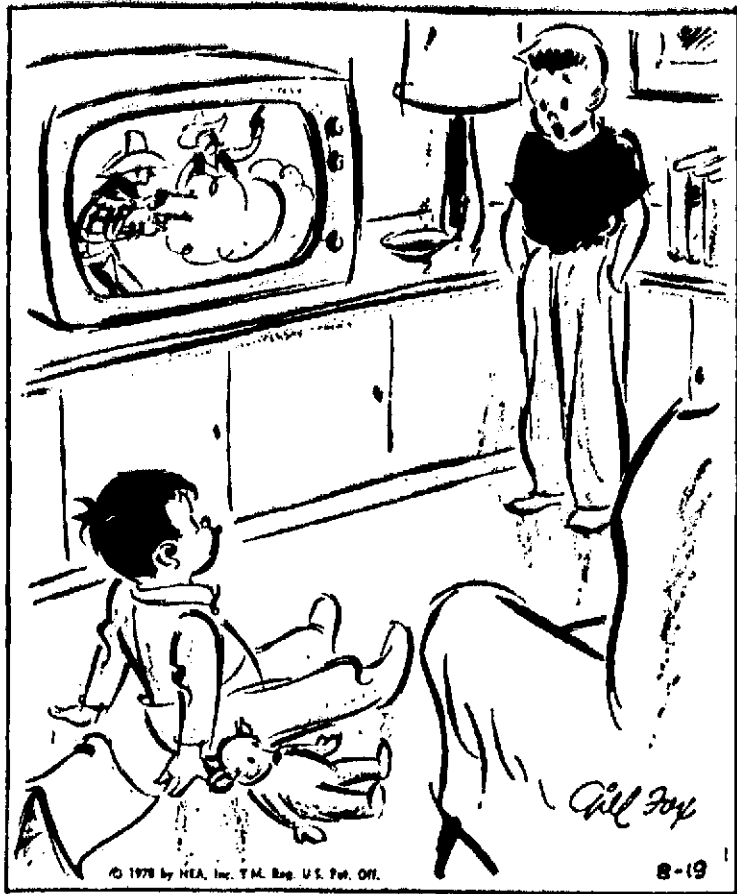
By GILL FOX

CARNIVAL

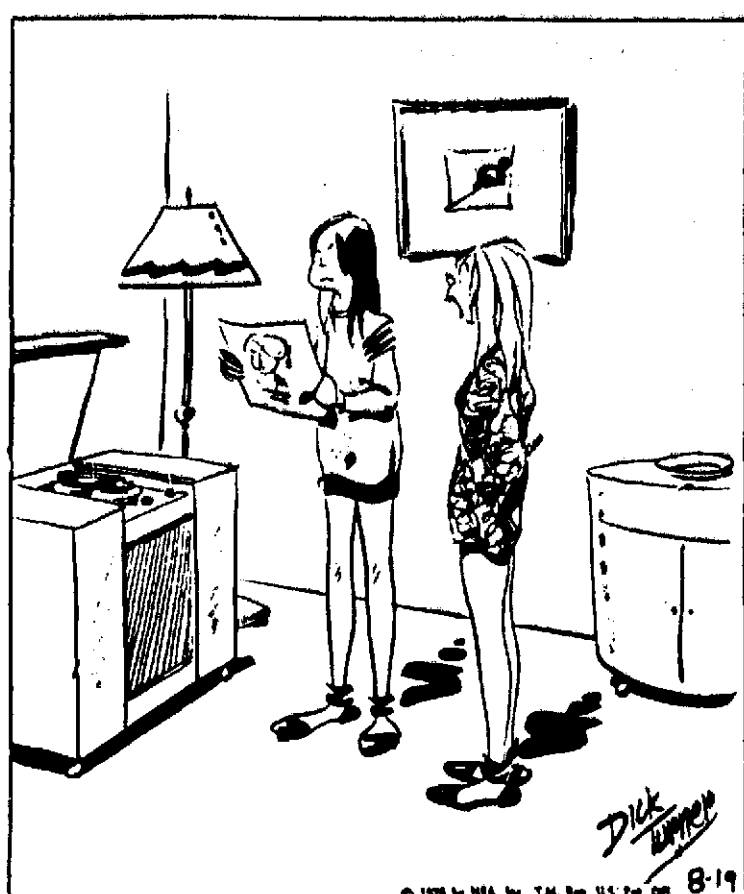
By DICK TURNER

FLASH GORDON

By DAN BARRY



"White and black cowboy hats are old stuff, Joey. Now you tell the good guys from bad by which ones are wearing hard hats and which wear long hair!"

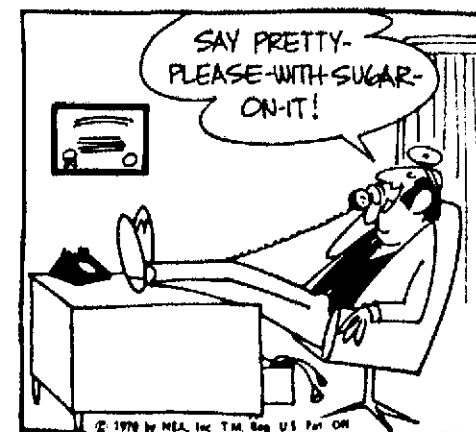


"Brahma? I never heard of him either, but I don't think 'Country Joe and the Fish' have anything to worry about!"



THE BORN LOSER

By ART SANSON



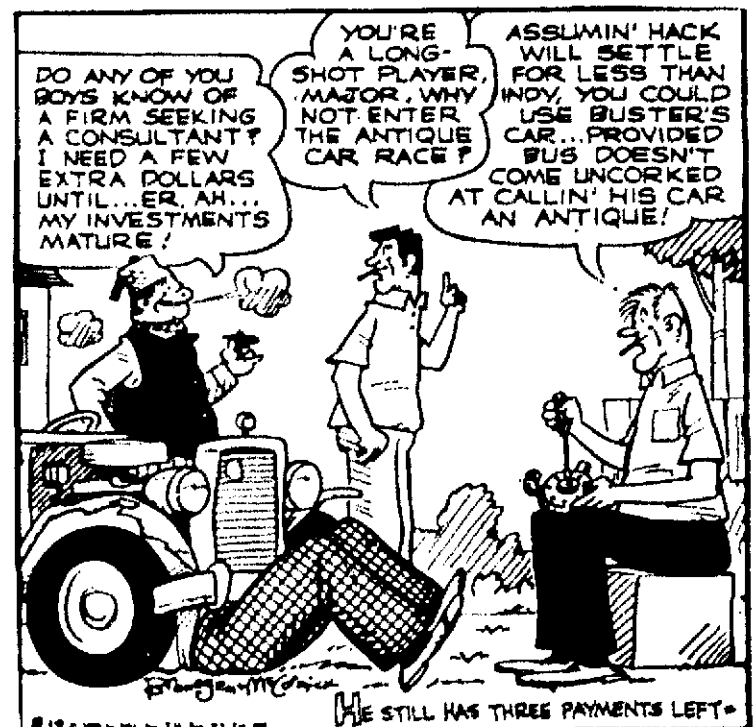
OUT OUR WAY

By NEG COCKRAN



OUR BOARDING HOUSE

By MAJOR HOOPLE

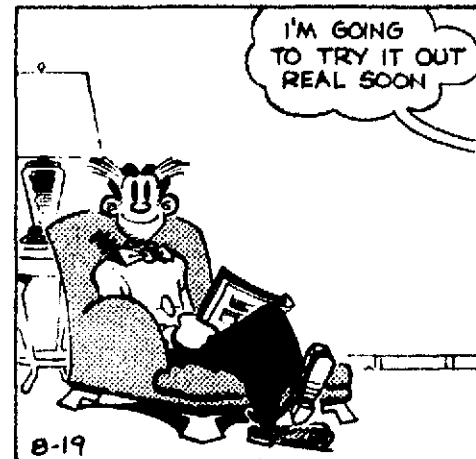


QUICK QUIZ

Q—When was the first birth control clinic opened in this country?
A—On Oct. 18, 1917, by Margaret Sanger in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Q—When was the term "battery" first employed in baseball parlance to describe the combination of pitcher and catcher?
A—In 1869. The term was derived from telegraphy where combination of transmitter and receiver formed a battery.

BLONDIE



TIZZY

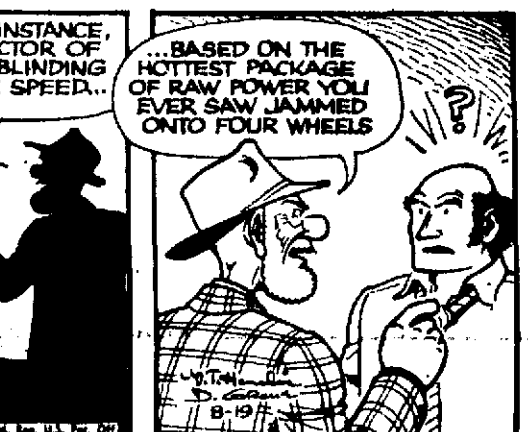
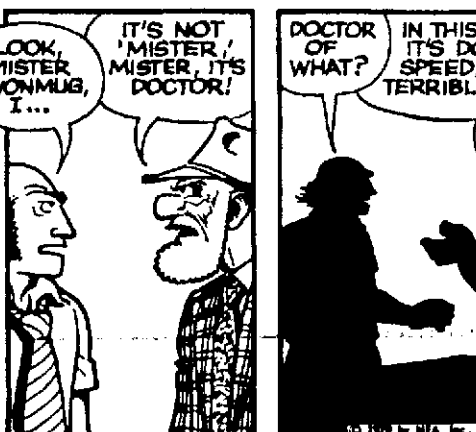
by Kate Osann



"Tell me about the stock market in terms I can understand, Father—like do I continue to get an allowance?"

ALLEY OOP

By V. T. HAMLIN



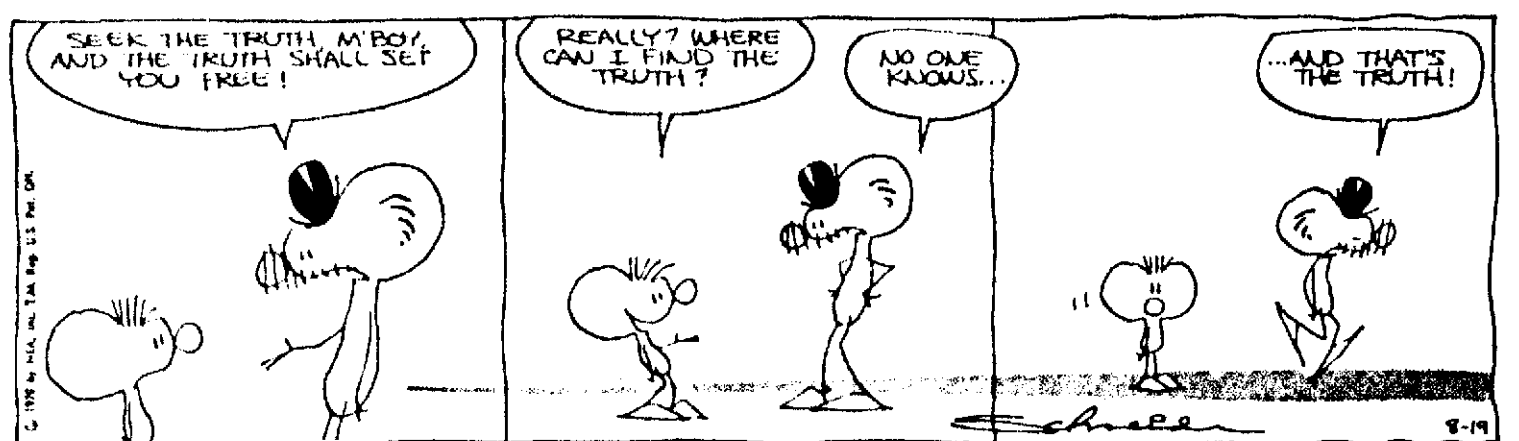
CAPTAIN EASY

By LESLIE TURNER



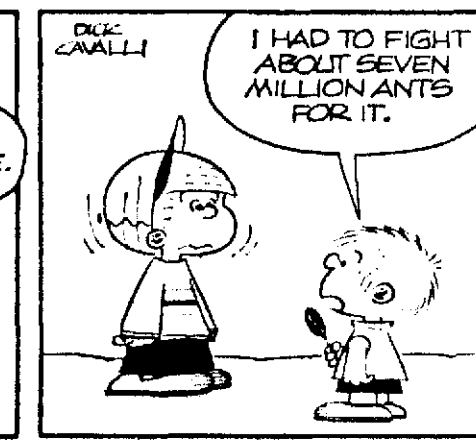
EEK & MEEK

By HOMER SCHNEIDER



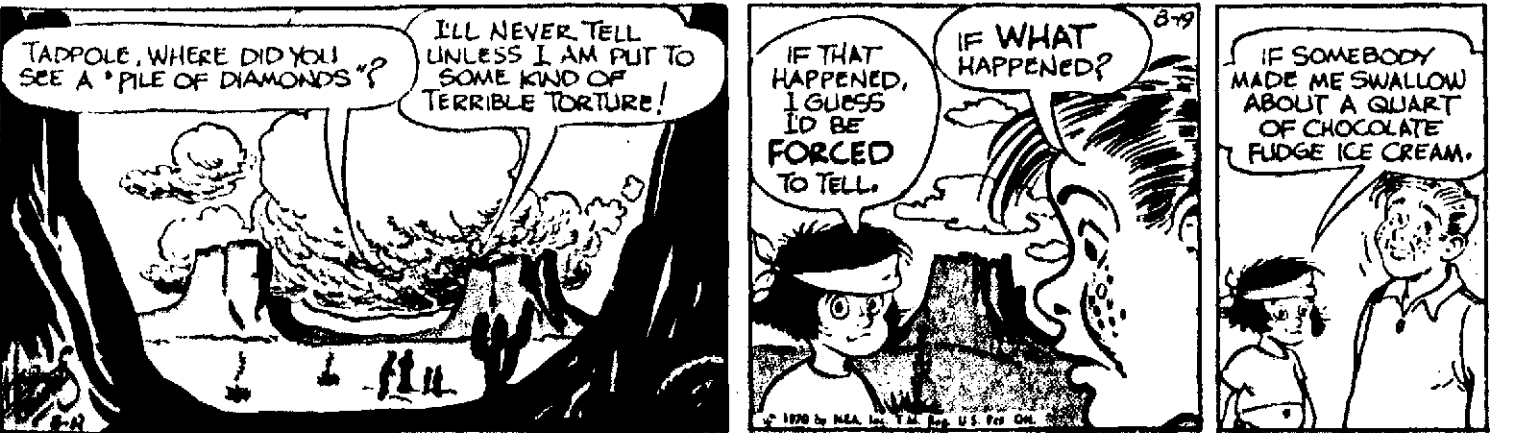
WINTHROP

By DICK CAVALLI



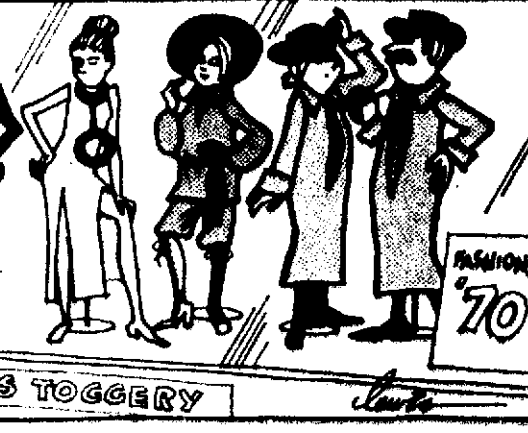
FRECKLES

By HENRY FORMALS



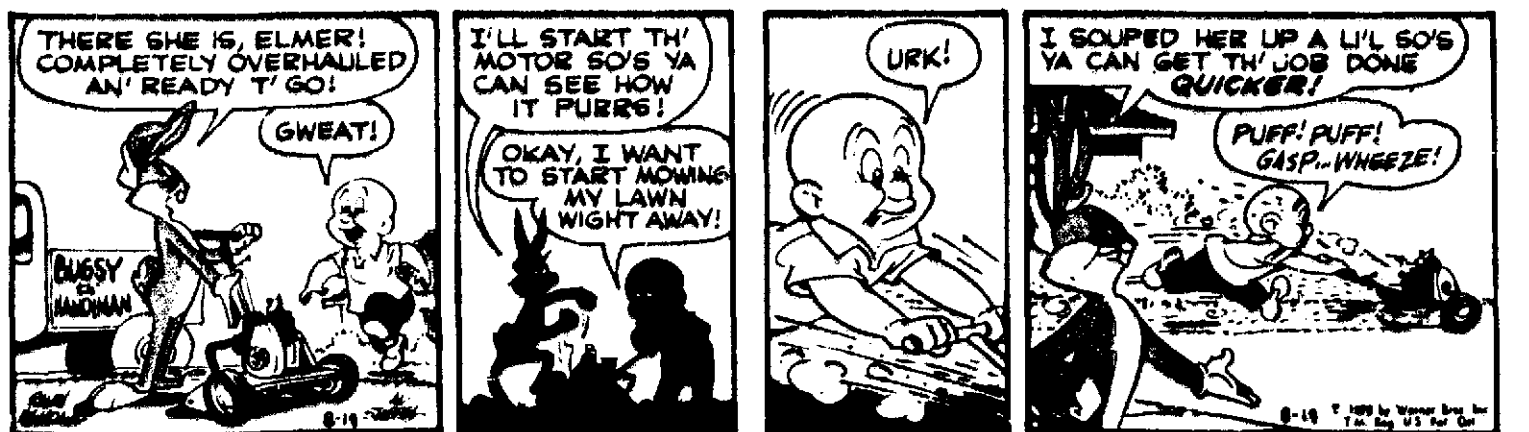
CAMPUS CLATTER

By LARRY LEWIS



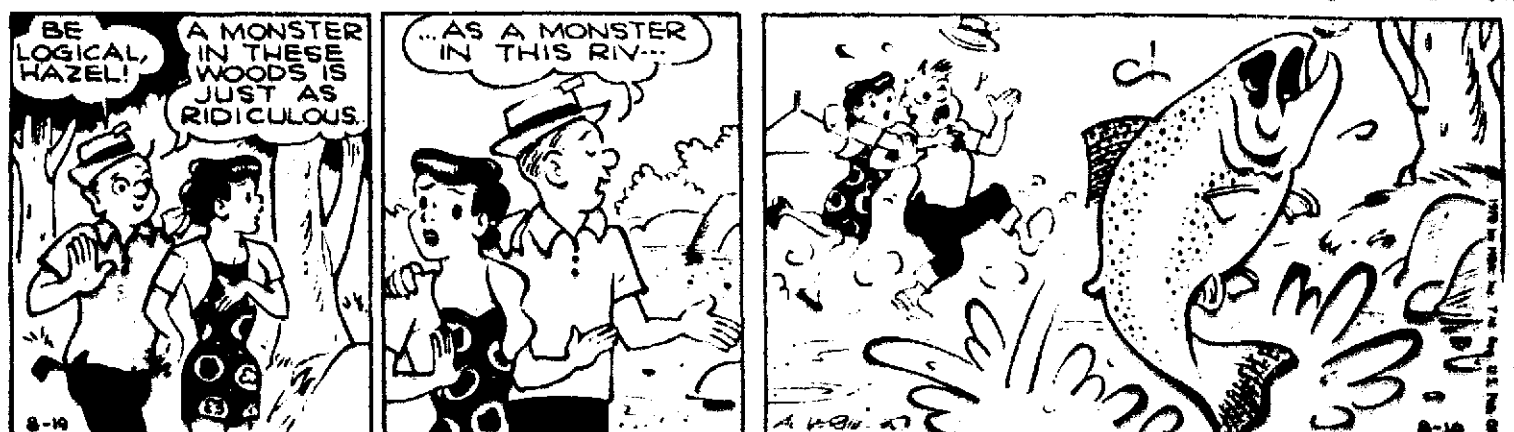
BUGS BUNNY

By RALPH HEIMDahl



PRICILLA'S POP

By AL VERMER



BA
Television Logs
Wednesday

Night		
6:00 Kaleidoscope	2	
Truth Or Consequences	3	
News	4-6-7-11-12	
6:30 Preparing For Reading	2	
Comedy Preview	3-7	
Virginian	4-6	
Where's Huddles?	11	
Beauty Pageant	12	
7:00 Exploring The Crafts	2	
Eddie's Father	3-7	
Gomer Pyle, USMC	11	
7:30 Cineposium	2	
Room 222	3-7	
Hillbillies	11	
8:00 Tonight In Person	2	
Everly Brothers	3-7	
Music Hall	4-6	
Medical Center	11-12	
8:30 Faces Of Action	2	
9:00 Arkansas Showcase	2	
Smothers Brothers	3-7	
Bronson	4-6	
Hawaii Five-O	11-12	
9:30 Their Own Pace	2	
10:00 News, Weather, Sports	3-4-6-7-11-12	
10:30 Movie	3	
"Possessed"		
Johnny Carson	4-6	
Dick Cavett	7	
Movie	11	
"Carmen Jones"		
Merv Griffin	12	
12:00 Evening Devotional	6-12	

Thursday
Morning

6:00 Summer Semester	12
6:30 Summer Semester	11
Education For The 70's	12
6:40 Morning Devotional	6
6:45 RFD	4
R.F.D. "6"	6
6:50 Your Pastor	12
6:55 Morning Devotional	3-4
7:00 Bozo	3
Today	4-6
CBS News	11-12
7:20 Arkansas A.M.	11
7:30 Bozo's Big Top	7
8:00 Captain Kangaroo	11-12
8:15 Movie	3
"The Bride Came C.O.D."	
8:30 This Morning	7
9:00 Romper Room	4
Dinah Shore	6
Movie Game	7
Lucille Ball	11-12
9:30 Concentration	4-6
All My Children	7
Hillbillies	11-12
9:50 Fashions In Sewing	3
10:00 Bewitched	3-7
Sale Century	4-6
Andy Griffith	11-12
10:30 That Girl	3
Hollywood	4-6
That Girl	7
Love Of Life	11-12
11:00 Best Of Everything	3-7
Jeopardy	4-6
Where The Heart Is	11-12
11:25 CBS News	11-12
11:30 News, Weather	3
Who, What Or Where	4-6
World Apart	7
Search For Tomorrow	11-12
11:55 NBC News	4-6

Afternoon

12:00 All My Children	3
Little Rock Today	4
News	6-7-12
Eye On Arkansas	11
12:30 Let's Make A Deal	3-7
Life With Linkletter	6
As The World Turns	11-12
12:50 Sewing Tips	4
1:00 Newlywed Game	3-7
Days Of Our Lives	4-6
Love Is A Many-Splendored Thing	11-12
1:30 Dating Game	3-7
Doctors	4-6
Guiding Light	11-12
2:00 General Hospital	3-7
Another World-Bay City	4-6
Secret Storm	11-12
2:30 One Life To Live	3-7
Bright Promise	4-6
Edge Of Night	11-12
3:00 Dark Shadows	3-7
Mike Douglas	4
Another World	6
Gomer Pyle,USMC	11-12
3:30 Movie	3
"Sky Full Of Moon"	
Bozo's Big Top	7
Perry Mason	11
Gilligan's Island	12
3:45 Friendly Giant	2
4:00 Sesame Street	2
Gilligan's Island	4
Three Stooges	6
Movie	12
"The Day The Earth Froze"	
4:30 Wagon Train	4
Big Valley	6
Twilight Zone	7
Rawhide	11
4:00 Misterogers	2
ABC News	3-7
4:00 What's New	2
News, Weather	3
NBC News	4-6
Truth Or Consequences	7
CBS News	11-12

4:00 Kaleidoscope	2
Truth Or Consequences	3
News	4-6-7-11-12

Bewitched	3-7
Ironsides	4-6
8:00 Evening At Pops	2
Tom Jones	3-7
Movie	11
"Journey To The Center Of The Earth"	
Movie	12
"Operation Amsterdam"	
8:30 Dragnet	4-6
9:00 Forsyte Saga	2
Survivors	3-7
Goldiggers	4-6

HOPE (ARK.) STAR, Printed by Offset

10:00 News, Weather, Sports	3-4-6-7-12
10:20 News, Weather	11
10:30 Ark-La-Tex Sportsman	3
Johnny Carson	4-6
Dick Cavett	7
Merv Griffin	12
10:40 Movie	3
"The Corn Is Green"	
10:50 Arkansas Sportsman	11
11:30 Movie	11
"Zorro, The Avenger"	

**Officer in
Razor Case
Reprimanded**

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Air Force has reprimanded an officer at a Texas air base who ordered 10,000 photographs of a general to be carved with razor blades from 10,000 copies of the base newspaper.

The cutting operation was triggered when someone on the staff of the Lackland Air Base information office decided the narrow cropping of the page 5 photograph in the Aug. 7 issue of the "Talespinner" was inappropriate for a general.

The photo and its caption were sandwiched between an article telling of the introduction of "soul food" into the base mess halls and an advertisement for blue jeans. The three stars of a lieutenant general depicted awarding a medal to the major general who commands the base, could not be seen.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., was sent a copy of the paper - complete with hole-and-in a letter to Secretary of the Air Force Robert Seamans Jr., complained taxpayers' money had been wasted in the all-day operation employing 15 enlisted men armed with razor blades.

The first battle of the U.S. Marines was an expedition against Nassau, in the Bahamas, in 1776, according to Encyclopaedia Britannica.

It's here: lowest-lead, highest-octane gasoline for the money. New Big Plus.



We took most of the lead out, to help clean up the air.

We left half a cc of lead in, because engine tests show some lead is needed to prevent possible valve damage.

We doubled the amount of engine-cleaning detergent, to cut exhaust emissions even more.

We kept octane high, so 9 out of 10 drivers can use it without worrying about engine knock.

And we kept the price below most major premiums, leaded or unleaded.

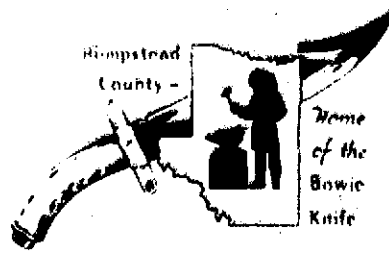
We call it Big Plus. It's the lowest-lead, highest-octane gasoline for the money.

Ask for it where you see the Esso sign.
And help your car run clean.



Humble Oil & Refining Company

Hope



Star

Printed by Offset

City Subscribers: If you fail to receive your Star please phone 777-3431 between 6 and 8:30 p.m. — Saturday before or by 5 p.m. and a carrier will deliver your paper.

Star of Hope, 1899, Press 1927

VOL. 71 — No. 263 — 28 Pages — 3 Sections

Consolidated January 18, 1929 HOPE, ARKANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1970

Member: Associated Press & Audit Bureau of Circulations

Av. net paid circulation 3 mos. ending March 31, 1970 — 3,461

Our Daily Bread

Sliced Thin by The Editor
Alex. H. Washburn
With
Other
Editors
Walking To Work

Emphasis on physical exercise is rampant. This is true especially of jogging and walking. But, strangely enough, people ride to golf courses, and may go round the links on carts.

And hardly anyone, even in small towns, walks to work today. The idea of walking to work seems as appalling to the average man as the wholesale return of the buggy would be to General Motors. Strangely enough, perhaps, almost everyone walked to work in the days when parking and traffic were not problems. The lone exceptions were the doctors, obviously, and the banker. The banker could hear enough hard luck stories and grandiose liz-janes in his railed off sanctum, at the bank, with the adjoining mourner's bench, without being subjected to more on the street.

One could set his watch by the goings and comings of certain men. Normally, several from the same neighborhood met on a corner and walked to work together. En route, they distilled the joys and thrashed out the vexations of the previous night.

When they walked back at noon philosophy was trampled under by the rapt expectancy of a good meal and a short snooze. After a brief siesta they walked their "dinner down" going back up town. The trip home for supper for the long evening was punctuated by laughter and by sporadic whistling. The street always pointed to the home and never the other way around.

Walking was fun, and it was patently natural. Few thought of these daily jaunts in terms of mandatory exercise. And, as irascible men still say, walking may be the best exercise extant but few postmen look as if they can whip truck drivers. — Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer

Jury Finds Man Guilty on Two Counts

In Hempstead Circuit Court Tuesday a jury found Jimmy Lee Landsey guilty of burglary and grand larceny in connection with breaking into the Hempstead County Farmer's Store and taking a safe containing \$383.

He was sentenced to two years for grand larceny and four years for burglary.

Two cases were scheduled for Wednesday, State of Arkansas vs Donald Denham, charged with forgery and uttering. The second case is a civil suit involving James L. Treese vs David Cassidy.

The suit originated when a trash fire allegedly got out of hand in the Saratoga area and damaged property.

Thunderstorm Lashes Pine Bluff

PINE BLUFF, Ark. (AP) — A heavy thunderstorm moved through Pine Bluff Tuesday evening uprooting trees, knocking out power and flooding downtown streets.

The U.S. Weather Bureau said more than five inches of rain fell in less than two hours and water was three feet deep in some areas downtown. Several stores sustained water damage.

Police said many streets in the city were impassable and several additional State Police units were sent into the area to assist in traffic control.

Faubus Says No to Debate

LITTLE ROCK (AP) — Former Gov. Orval Faubus declined Tuesday to accept an invitation to debate Hayes C. McClerkin at a meeting of the Texarkana Jaycees Friday.

Faubus and McClerkin are seeking the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Faubus said he could not accept the invitation because of a prior commitment.

Missile Plan Backers Are Confident

By LAWRENCE L. KNUTSON
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate today refused, for the third time in a week, to stop expansion of the Safeguard anti-missile system.

The rejection came on defeat of a compromise amendment to the \$19.2 billion military procurement authorization bill. The amendment offered by Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R-Mass., would have eliminated Safeguard sites planned for Whiteman Air Force Base, Mo., and Warren Air Force Base, Wyo.

Defeat of the amendment cleared the last major legislative road block from the deployment of the controversial system to the two new sites.

Safeguard has been billed throughout the debate both as a vital defense of America's war-deterrence missile force and as a key bargaining chip in arms control talks with Russia.

The vote came after Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird announced the Pentagon could neither support nor accept the compromise amendment offered by Brooke.

Brooke's amendment would have allowed the Pentagon to use the \$22 million saved to beef up antimissile defenses at the two sites authorized last year—Malmstrom Air Force Base, Mont., and Grand Forks Air Force Base, N.D.

Brooke offered his amendment as a "reasonable and logical compromise" to others rejected last week which would either have completely stopped Safeguard deployment or barred spending any money other than the \$1.027 billion earmarked for construction work on the first two sites.

The actual funds to expand Safeguard must still be considered in an appropriations bill with approval considered likely.

"The Department of Defense cannot support and is opposed" to the amendment sponsored by Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., Laird said in a letter read to the Senate by Chairman John Stennis of the Armed Services Committee.

Laird said the amendment would cost an additional \$500 million, fail to protect sufficient numbers of strategic bombers, and cause "an unacceptable delay" in providing defenses for U.S. missiles.

Russia Checks All Ships for Cholera

GENOA, Italy (AP) — About 80 merchant ships sailing in from the Black Sea, Turkey and the Middle East have been stopped outside this harbor city and barred from docking until all persons were checked for cholera, a communique issued by harbor authorities reported Tuesday.

It said that up to now no trace of the disease has been found and all vessels were permitted to dock, after animal furs and rags were disinfected. The checks were made over a period of eight days.

All passengers embarking here for the Middle East and the Soviet Union are being inoculated against cholera before departing, the communique added.

Israeli health authorities also inaugurated a program of vaccinations Monday for persons wishing to come into the country from Jordan or for persons in occupied territories crossing into Jordan.

Notice To Our Subscribers:

Enclosed with this issue of the Hope Star is a tabloid insert of the proposed Arkansas Constitution of 1970, as certified by the Secretary of State. We urge you to keep this copy, and to study it very carefully. Arkansas will vote on Nov. 3d, accepting or rejecting this document. You have an important decision to make as a responsible citizen: whether the present Constitution or the proposed new one is best for every person in Arkansas. Your newspaper is pleased to make this copy available to you for your leisurely reading and thoughtful evaluation.

Judges and Clerks to Serve in Democratic Preferential Primary

Hempstead County Democrat Central Committee announce the following voting precincts, judges and clerks, for the Democrat preferential primary election to be held Tuesday, August 25. In Box 1-A at Hope Fire Station and in Box 1-D at Jones Field House, a second group of judges and clerks will assist in counting the ballots when the polls close at 7:30 p.m.

WARD 1-A, Hope Fire Station; Cliff Stewart, Mrs. Hinton Davis, Miss Norma Jean Gulley, Mrs. Neva Carmichael, Rev. Gordon Renshaw.

WARD 1-B, James Motor Co.; Crit Stuart, Sr., Mrs. Crit Stuart, Sr., Mrs. Jim James, Mrs. Don Webb, Mrs. Doyle Yocom.

WARD 1-C, Green Lasiter HD

Agnew in a Battle With Senators

By CARL P. LEUBSDORF
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, in a new fight with senators who favor faster U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, returns to Asia this weekend to reassure American allies the Nixon administration will honor its commitments.

The vice president's four-nation trip, covering some of the ground he visited eight months ago, is described by associates as a steady operation to reassure South Korea, Nationalist China, Thailand and South Vietnam of U.S. intentions to maintain a half in Asia.

Reassurances are planned, one source said, because of the reduced U.S. role in Asia under the year-old Nixon Doctrine and the continuing assault by senators who favor even sharper limitations on the American commitment.

Agnew assailed these senators Monday in words he described as "among the strongest since I took office." He charged the McGovern-Hatfield amendment to cut off funds for U.S. activities in Indochina is "a blueprint for the first defeat in the history of the United States—and for chaos and communism for the future of South Vietnam."

In part, Agnew's new trip will give the vice president an opportunity to tell pro-American Asian leaders, as he did last January, that Senate critics represent a minority viewpoint in the United States.

In South Korea, the only country on the itinerary which the vice president did not visit on his first trip, Agnew is expected to give assurances the United States will assist with the modernization of that nation's military force. There are plans to pull out some 20,000 of the 63,000 U.S. troops there.

In addition, the South Koreans are understood to be concerned about the increasing protectionist sentiment in the United States, especially the drive to put curbs on imports of textiles. This could have even more impact in Korea than Japan, some sources said.

In Thailand, a major subject is expected to be negotiations over prospects for U.S. financial support for Thai aid to Cambodia.

Paragould Man Electrocuted

PARAGOULD, Ark. (AP) — Billy J. Hyde, 38, a Paragould electrician, was electrocuted near here Tuesday.

Authorities said Hyde was installing an air conditioner at a residence when the accident occurred.

Club; Mrs. Gordon Tye, Mrs. J. B. Martin, Rev. Elbert O'Steen, H. E. Benson, Joe B. Brown.

WARD 1-D, Jones Field House; Cecil Weaver, Mrs. Cecil Weaver, Mrs. Wade Gilbert, Mrs. T. B. Fenwick, Jr., Horace Fuller.

WARD 2-A, Courthouse, third floor courtroom; Mrs. Graydon Anthony, Mrs. Floyd Osborn, Mrs. Roy Stephenson, E. F. Formby, Mrs. E. F. Formby.

WARD 2-B, Courthouse, first floor courtroom; Mrs. Jim Cobb, Mrs. Chester Hunt, Mrs. Wallace Martin, Charles Harrell, A. G. Martin.

WARD 3, W. O. W. Hall; Miss Mamie Bell Holt, Mrs. Julia D. Smith, Mrs. Comer Boyett, Henry O'Steen, W. D. Flowers.

WARD 4-A, Hope City Hall; Mrs. Garrett Willis, Mrs. Albert Patton, Mrs. Joseph Witherspoon, Mrs. Charles Rodden, Mrs. Homer Cobb.

WARD 4-B, Hope Youth Center; Mrs. Homer Stone, Mrs. Floyd Young, Jr., Mrs. Charles Taylor, Mrs. Everline Stuart, H. L. Washington.

BOX 5, Young Chevrolet Co.; Mrs. Ned Ray Purtle, Cecil Bittle, Mrs. Jack Watkins, Mrs. George Hartsfield, V. B. Beggs.

BOX 6, Tate Motor Company (formerly Bob Morton Motors on E. Third), Lester

See Judges and Clerks

(on page 2A)

Utility Rates Expected to Go Up Due to Cost, Shortage of Fuel Oil Suggests U.S. Quit Super Plane Plan

By GREGG L. HERRINGTON
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — A House-Senate efficiency panel recommended today that the government get out of the program to develop a supersonic transport plane.

The plane eventually could cost federal taxpayers \$3 billion, earn little or no return and prove of negligible public benefit, said a report by the joint subcommittee on economy in government.

The administration has proposed \$290 million in SST development subsidies this year, which the group urged be stricken. Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., is sponsoring an amendment to do so.

Dissenting from the majority recommendation was Rep. Clarence J. Brown, R-Ohio, who declared that if the panel "had been advising Queen Isabella, we would all still be in Barcelona waiting to prove the world round before during the Atlantic."

The subcommittee report now goes to the full Joint Economic Committee.

Brown said the report "blurred facts with suspicions and used tortured and frequently contradictory logic to come to conclusions about future U.S. transportation policy which will

See SUGGESTS U.S.

(on page 2A)

Bumpers Speaks on Education

SEARCY, Ark. (AP) — Dale Bumpers of Charleston, a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, said Tuesday that it is impossible to separate "the kind of education we offer from the number of people we have in our prisons."

"The crime rate is more or less equivalent to how much we are devoting to education in Arkansas," Bumpers said in an interview. "We must continually strive to make certain all of our children have an opportunity at the very best education possible."

Vietnamese Deny Laos Operation

By GEORGE ESPER
Associated Press Writer

SAIGON (AP) — The South Vietnamese military command today denied Communist charges that its combat troops are operating in Laos, but informed sources reported again that South Vietnamese reconnaissance patrols have crossed the border.

The sources said most of the patrols are landed by U.S. helicopters along the 200-mile Ho Chi Minh trail in the lower panhandle of Laos to spot targets for American bombers.

The Communist Pathet Lao reported in a radio broadcast Tuesday that on Aug. 9 "the United States introduced a number of Saigon puppet army units into the boundaries of Saravane Province, under the control of the Lao Patriotic Front (Pathet Lao). These forces have conducted military operations against the region."

The broadcast said the move was part of the Americans' "over-all plan for using Saigon and Bangkok puppet troops to conduct and widen their war of aggression in Laos with the aim of turning Laos into a second Cambodia."

The broadcast said Prince Souphanouvong, the leader of the Pathet Lao, made the charge last Saturday in a letter delivered to Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Laotian premier.

By JEAN HEILER
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — World-wide shortages and skyrocketing prices for fuel oil have hit American utility companies so hard that the result could be across-the-board utility rate hikes for the nation's consumers, a high Nixon administration official says.

The crisis involves residual fuel oil, used principally by heavy industry and utility companies. Since the first of the year, the price of foreign-produced residual fuel oil has doubled and American fuel oil prices have increased by about 40 per cent.

Nearly two-thirds of the residual oil used in this country is imported.

"Utility companies are being hit hard," George A. Lincoln, director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, said in an interview.

Asked if this meant a possible rise in electricity rates, Lincoln said, "It certainly does."

"In most places, there's a rate adjustment tied to the cost of fuel so that when a utility company's fuel costs go up, electricity rates go up, too," Lincoln said.

"Some states have provisions that limit such rate increases to industry users of power, but this is the exception. In most places increases are provided for right across the board."

Lincoln would not predict when and by how much utility rates might be affected, but he held little hope that much could be done to alleviate the crisis any time soon.

He was interviewed Tuesday following a press briefing at which he discussed the administration's decision earlier this week to scrap a proposed revision in the nation's oil import control program.

The revision would have substituted a system of tariffs on foreign petroleum products for the 11-year-old quota system. In abandoning the tariff proposal, the administration decided to concentrate on improving the quota system.

Residual fuel oil, however, is not affected by the import controls. Because the nation's needs could never be met from domestic supplies, all limitations on importing foreign residual fuel oils were lifted in 1966.

But the crisis in fuel oil supply has continued to grow.

U.S. Officials Will Reassure Israel of Ceasefire Intentions

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States is taking up directly with Russia and Egypt Israeli accusations of violations by them of the Middle East cease-fire agreement. The U.S. itself is still examining the recent charges.

In a statement Wednesday, the State Department announced a U.S. conclusion that there was "forward deployment of surface to air missiles" on the Egyptian side of the Suez Canal front before the cease-fire went into effect and "some evidence" indicates this movement continued beyond the cease-fire deadline.

But the statement declared that "our evidence of this (forward movement after the cease-fire began) is not conclusive."

Guerrillas in Lebanon Again Hit

By MARCUS ELIASON
Associated Press Writer

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Israeli command said its warplanes attacked Arab guerrilla bases in Lebanon today. It was the second Israeli incursion into Lebanon in as many days and the third in five days.

A spokesman said the planes struck for 30 minutes against targets on the southwest slopes of Mt. Hermon, east of the Hasbani River and near the frontier. All planes returned safely, he said.

Israeli troops blew up six houses in two border villages in ground raids Saturday and Tuesday.

Israel has continued operations against guerrillas since the cease-fire began on the Suez Canal and the Jordanian frontier at midnight Aug. 7. Egypt, Jordan and Israel accepted the truce, but the commandos refused.

In Moscow, the Soviet Communist party newspaper Pravda charged that aggressive circles in Israel are "trying to prevent a political settlement" in the Middle East conflict by falsely accusing Egypt of violating the cease-fire.

Pravda denied the Israeli claim that Egypt has moved Soviet rockets close to the Suez Canal since the cease-fire began. Israel also hopes to obtain additional American weapons as a result of its charges, the commentary added.

U.S. Ambassador Walworth Barbour called on Foreign Minister Abba Eban in Tel Aviv today and delivered the U.S. reply to Israeli communications alleging the Egyptian violations.

Sources in Washington indicated the American reply minimized the Israeli charges but assured Israel the United States would not permit the military balance of power to shift during the cease-fire.

All Around Town

By The Star Staff

Tuesday's court case is not the Charles Clark who lives on Casey Street.

The Red Cross Bloodmobile came to Hope Monday and only 61 persons volunteered to donate blood...so this starts Hempstead County off with a deficit at the beginning of the year...there will be a two day visit by the Bloodmobile November 9-10 at Red River Vocational Technical School...the goal for the two days is 220 pints, says Haskell Jones, County Chairman.

Season football books are now on sale at the Anderson-Frazier Agency and at the School Administration building downtown...the books, good for all home games, are \$6.50 each.

The annual singing will be held at Old Carolina Methodist Church on Sunday, August 23...the program begins in the morning and continues into the afternoon with a break for lunch at noon, it was announced by Houston Delaney of Camden...from Hope travel to Rosston and follow the signs to the Church.

The Charles Clark listed in

The effect of the statement and of comments made by a State Department spokesman on Israel's charges was to deny full support for the Israeli accusations, to appeal for a prompt start on peace talks between Israel and the Arab states and to renew U.S. assurances of military support of Israel.

"I do want to make clear," press officer Robert J. McCloskey said, "as President Nixon and Secretary Rogers have done before, that we will not allow the balance to be upset—to be turned to the disadvantage of Israel."

The U.S. position has been made to the Israeli government by the American ambassador in Tel Aviv, Walworth Barbour. It was also discussed with Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin Tuesday. Rabin arrived in Israel today after an overnight flight from Washington.

The administration planned to issue a statement on the problem today. It was expected to emphasize that the issue of cease-fire violations remains open, pending further information. But, as Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said Sunday, some charges have been "impossible" to prove.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States was expected today to publicly reassure Israel that it will not permit the military balance of power to shift during the Mideast cease-fire.

State Department officials said they hoped to issue a statement dealing with Israeli charges the Egyptians violated the cease-fire by strengthening anti-aircraft missile defenses along the Suez Canal.

Airliner With 154 Hijacked to Cuba

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) — A Trans Caribbean airliner with 154 passengers was hijacked from Newark Airport to Cuba today, an airline spokesman said.

The plane took off from Newark at 1 a.m. and landed in Havana at 5:19 a.m., Trans Caribbean said.

The aircraft, flight 401, bound for Puerto Rico radioed a message to San Juan at 3:22 saying it had been hijacked and was flying to Cuba.

No other message was received from the aircraft until it landed in Havana.

Ark. Alloted Safety Funds

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Transportation Department announced Tuesday that Arkansas had been allotted \$713,120 in federal matching funds for state and community highway safety programs during the 1970 fiscal year.

Probation Officers Are Sought

Larry S. Patterson, Referee of the Hempstead County Juvenile Court, today announced that there will be a meeting for all persons who desire to be "voluntary probation officers" for juvenile offenders in Hempstead County.

The organizational meeting of all interested parties will be held at 7:15 p.m. on August 27, in the Municipal Courtroom at Hope City Hall.

Several prominent speakers in the field of voluntary probation will be at the meeting, including Dr. Weldon Vogt, a clinical psychologist from Ouachita Baptist University who has done extensive work on juvenile probation and is a consultant to the Arkansas Children's Colony, E. D. Robinson, Supervisor of Parole and Probation for the Arkansas Training School Department, and Richard Powell, caseworker for the Family and Children's Services Division of the Arkansas Welfare Department.

This meeting will be for general orientation in the field and to set up an active organization in this County. Mr. Patterson commented that "the Hempstead Juvenile Court had already had over 50 cases since January 1, 1970, and an additional 40 or more children whose actions or conduct had been investigated but no formal hearing held, and a great need exists here in Hempstead County for this type of program. The men who are assisting us in setting up the program in Hempstead County are among the best in the nation. We especially need recreation personnel, police officers, teachers, health workers, religious workers, and ministers to help us with this program but anyone who is sincerely interested in children and the Welfare of this community should come to this meeting."

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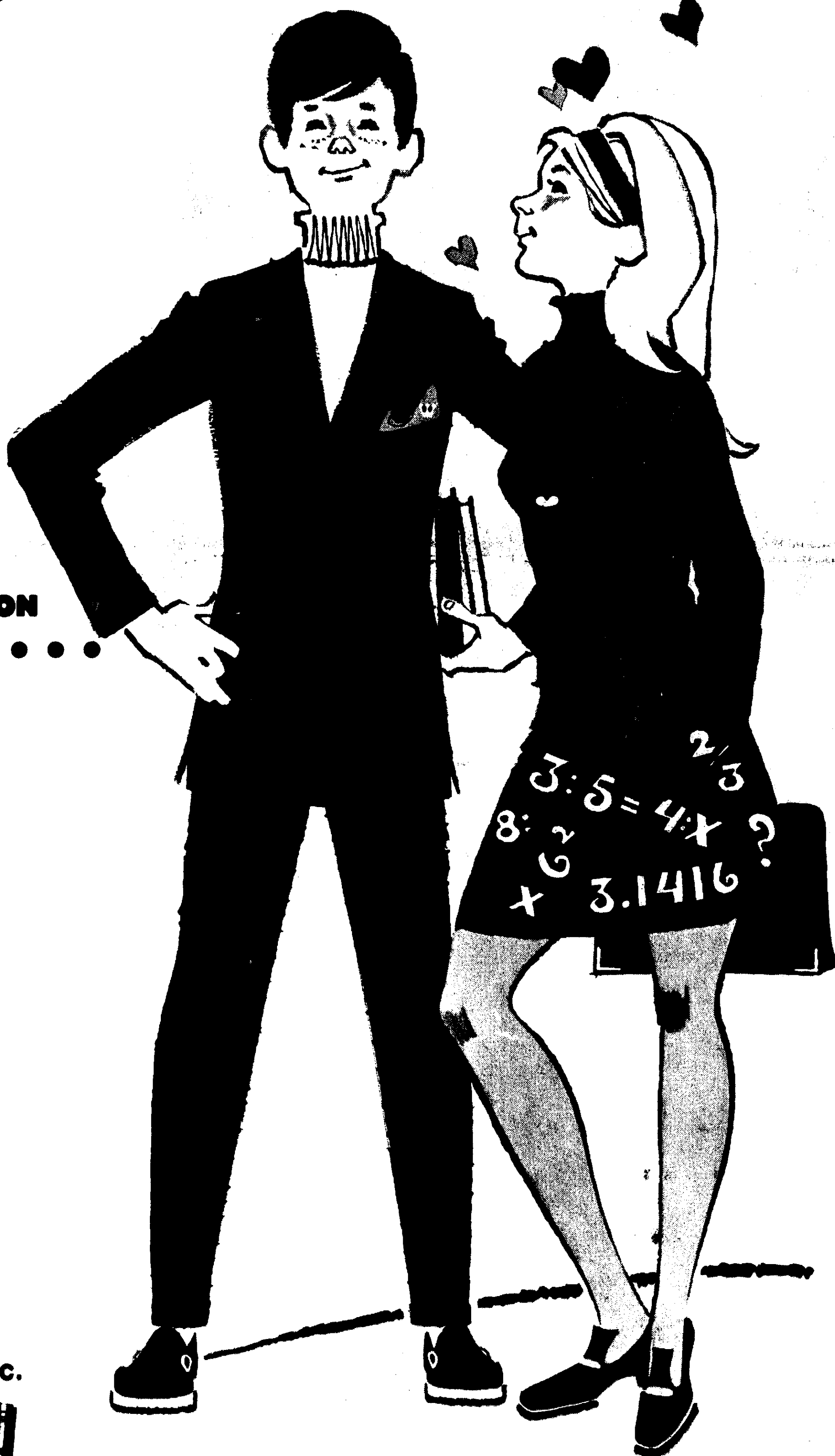
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Jottings from Fashion's Notebook Consider Some New Fall Trends

What about hemlines? Many stores seem to be waiting to see what initial customer reaction is, before stocking the fall midi in depth, but most have a selection of the longer lengths ready for choosing.

During the summer, stores across the U.S. and Canada offered and advertised the midi, most often as part of a wardrobe of lengths.

Typically, Dey Brothers, Syracuse, asked, "What length should you wear? Mini? Midi? Maxi?" and Brandeis, Omaha, questioned, "Afraid You'll Be Caught Short?"

"Midi Completes Your Wardrobe of Lengths," declared Dayton's, Minneapolis. "Suddenly, the Midi," noted the May Co., Los Angeles. "The Long and the Short of It, a New Way of Life," commented Frost Brothers, San Antonio.

Simpsons, Toronto, favored the mini for summer with "The Great Length in Fashion is Short," at the same time noting that the store had plenty of midi and maxi

fashions on hand.

"Expect to see more longer lengths, come fall," sums up the theory of stores, designers and all the workers in the field of fashion. Now that fall is here, that theory is being tested.

Percentage of longer lengths in fall fashion collections runs from 35 to as high as 75 or 85 percent.

Longer lengths seem most prevalent in coats and separate skirts. The coats make sense for colder weather, and the midi-length skirt gives a woman an opportunity to try out this fresh look in fashion without a major investment.

Some fashionables have been heard to declare, "I'll buy a midi coat this fall, but the dresses I wear under it will be short."

Among the many half-serious, half-spoofing groups formed to protest the possibility that short skirts may be on the way out is GAMS—Girls Against More Skirts. Sign carriers of pre-fall fashion showings pleaded,

"Keep the mini on the market."

Owners of full-length fur coats from last season have been especially concerned. However, furriers are already coming up with ideas for lengthening the fur coat that is far from retirement age.

All the talk about the midi has strengthened interest in fashion generally, promising an interesting, even exciting fall season.

FALL BRIDES ARE LUCKY. In most cases, there is no need to make a decision about lengths. The "maxi"—full-length wedding gown—is traditional for formal weddings, with the midi favored for less-formal weddings.

Of course, there are some fashions in the far-out manner for the relatively few brides who want to wander from the traditional bridal path.

The pantsuited bride, all in white, can wear a white gaucho hat and a floor-length veil train. Maxi-mini lengths combine in other wedding

fashions for fall.

MATERIALS OF FASHION CREATE NEWS as effectively and maybe more so, as any change in style. Vinyl and leather, fake-snake and other reptile looks, animal-kingdom imitations in furry pile are just some of the innovations. Conventional fabrics, knitted or woven in wools, silks, cottons, man-made fibers and blends, are far from conventional in their treatments and textures.

No question about it, women are putting their money on fashion's accessories.

Credit goes to the midi which, as a projected change in fashion, has also instigated an innovative approach to accents of all kinds.

Wigs to dress the head, belts to dress the waist, gloves long and jaunty or short and jaunty, handbags supple and spacious, in lush materials such as velvet as well as soft leathers, join up with jewelry in every shape, shade and material, stockings and pantyhose opaque or ribbed and otherwise textured, scarves long, short, colorful.

HOODS AHEAD

Fashions have two looks in one when the garment's collar is really a hood. This Friar Tuck styling gives romantic overtones to dresses, capes, coats and tunics.

Fakes Copy Real Thing In Style

Leopard, lynx, tiger, seal, cheetah, lion, tiger.

Any roll call of fur-bearing animals is bound to include some threatened with extinction—and, say conservationists, all are necessary to the survival of our environment, and ourselves.

Today's women are ecology-minded as well as fashion-minded, which may account for much of the fabulous fashions inherent in new pile coats, jackets and other styles shaped up for fall.

At least one manufacturer of pile fabrics geared his early fall promotion to the conservationist theme, when presenting fakes as high fashion alternates for real animal pelts, in men's, women's and children's apparel.

Another, perhaps more realistic movement endeavors to persuade women to pledge to wear only those furs that come from ranch-bred animals—mink, lamb or chinchilla, for instance.

"Save the world's imperiled

wildlife," is certainly a valid approach. Less idealistic, but at least equally effective, is the fact that first-cousin-to-fur fakes cost a good deal less than the real thing—and often have non-animal fashion characteristics that are even more fashion-appealing.

Whatever the reason, selections of fall cover-ups do highlight the knitted pile, fabulous fakes.

There are coats, jackets, ponchos, vests and tunics in the look-like category. Even when they're fake, they're sometimes trimmed with real-thing furs.

Curly lamb and shearing are often copied, especially in sportive, coldest-weather styles. Both these fakes lead as trims and linings.

One innovative designer features pile knits in hooded raincoats for Mother and Daughter. Tweedy fabrics are lined in pile, and the complete fashion—coat and hood is wrapped in clear vinyl to really shed showers.

POCKETING FASHION Teeny, tiny or big and bold, pockets are now a fashion feature for both dresses and coats.

GIT ALONG, PARTNER

It's home on and off the range for Western-styled gear—short denim jackets and rawhide versions with fleece linings.

Supple Fabrics Inspire More Feminine Look

The demand for supple femininity seems to be heard this season more than ever. Fabric characteristics are sometimes clingy, sometimes sheer or drapable, but one thing's for certain—they're always soft.

Wool tweeds, herringbones and plaids gain new softness with techniques that add weaving variation by blending in nylons, acrylics or mohair.

Wool blended with llama looks and feels so lush that it resembles fur. Herringbone attains a new softness when mohair is blended in. Tweeds and plaids look softer in wool-polyester blends.

Some fabrics go clingy, in panna velvet for fluid, feminine elegance. Wool jerseys with the feel of silk and wool voiles, challis and crepes seem air light, so soft in fact, that they hardly feel like wool.

Coatings and suitings come across softer and more supple in light gabardines, plaid flannels, tweeds, chevrons, meltons and worsted plaids. For the furry set there's a new breed of pile fabrics

in solids, plaids, checks and herringbones with look of the real. The new knitted piles are deeper, richer than ever.

Plaids in poncho-like fabrics come with their own fringe or non-fringed in acrylics and wools.

Shine-on wet looks in super soft vinyls are here in crinkly and smooth textures.

The tapestry prints are gaining more importance with carpetbag overtones. Persian or Turkish prints inspired by exotic rugs, of course, are woven in lightweight challis.

Wool challis is also used for lively liberty prints, boldly sophisticated in old-time florals, zigzags and carpet patterns.

Indian silk appears in evening dresses that flow through gala-season happenings in delicate floral prints, embossed, embroidered or re-embroidered.

Chiffons, taffetas, crepe-backed satin, crepe and satin velvet in deep exotic color tones turn on at after-five parties.

Character of Coats, Suits, Costumes Is Languid, Lovely—and Softest

Fashion is more than a length. It's a mood, a philosophy, a "Let's be ladies again" attitude.

That's the formula for the lovely, languid coats, suits and costumes in the softest fabrics seen in years. Shapes fit close-to-the-body, but not tightly through the bodice, while skirts are gored, flared, circled and have button-fronts, godets or released tucks—anything to make the midi mobile.

Details, Proportion Count

Fabrics are keyed to the new below-the-knee lengths, as well as some shorter ones. They're more flexible and more fluid. In fact, many of the new fashions have been inspired by the new cloud-soft, lightweight fabrics.

Details are more important than ever—and lengths must be correctly proportioned. For instance, to balance the look, suit jackets are cropped short or are long and shaped—no Mr. In-Betweens.

The two-piece suit or suit with blouse, sweater or attached top is seen again. In these, various versions of the battle jacket—or "peace jacket," as some designers call it—lead the parade.

Dresses ensembled with coats have tucks, piping, bias cuts, contrast color, pockets, buttons—all the things that make them as important as their partners. Together, the ensembles have excitement, and the longuette lengths add to the spice.

Separate coats wrap or are shirt-detailed. Fitted coats have varying degrees of fullness—and for those that take fashion straight, there's the skinny coat.

Pockets Soften

Capes look handsome ensembled with dresses or button-front, and the hooded cape hits the big time. Pockets soften midi skirts. One coat, part of a costume, features six.

Waists are indicated—but not with belts that jingle, jangle. All is softness and light—even down to narrow tie belts.

A coat and suit story isn't complete without that liberation symbol—pants, now ensembled with vests, capes or longuette coats.

Fabrics, always with-it, are coordinated in both pattern and weight for the many interchangeable parts of a wardrobe. They include face-finished broadcloths, suedes, meltons, flannels, fleeces.

Bestland types softened with natural mohair, heath-embossed coats and suitings, lightweight worsted crepe, softer tweeds and plaids appear.

Color is rich and deepened. The purple family includes aubergines and claret. Pinks and coral reds, yellows, saffron and mustard browns in colorless, chestnut tones. As fall falls, as do greens, and as do blues and light and neutrals.

Color is rich and deepened. The purple family includes aubergines and claret. Pinks and coral reds, yellows, saffron and mustard browns in colorless, chestnut tones. As fall falls, as do greens, and as do blues and light and neutrals.

Softer, roomier, fall handbags complement the feminine look. Witness this one, in crushed patent leather. It's by Susan Gail, 1970 "American Handbag Design Award" winner.



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Here they come, the new fall fashions—lively, sportive and, above all, full of variety. Some leading looks are, left to right: plaid midi coat with detachable cape, double-breasted corduroy jacket, mock-mink coat with wide leather belt over turtleneck sweater and argyle knit pants, man's double-breasted midi raincoat, blanket plaid poncho and straight leg pants, striped and shaped double-breasted suit, layered look of plaid-and-pleated midi skirt with cotton shirt and cropped sweater vest, sportcoat and flared slacks, gaucho hat and double-breasted midi coat with fox collar. A potpourri of fashions available in most Penney's stores.

Wide Choice, Many Changes Are Answer, in New Fashion Ideas

By ANNA MANG
Fashion Editor, Metro Newspaper Service

How long is fall?

From 38 to 40 inches, some people say. At least, that's how long many of the new midi or longuette fashions seem to be. In terms of inches, "how long" actually depends on "how tall" is the woman who wears the fashions, but early returns indicate that mid-knee and just-below-the-knee are the favored new lengths.

To put it another way, the majority of the season's longer-length fashions aren't true midis. For convenience, the word "midi" is sometimes used for any skirt that covers or nearly covers the knee, but "Chanel look" and "longuette" are terms that more precisely describe fall's fashions.

Mid-calf midis and long, long maxis appear for variety as one more indication that no one length is "the" length. By no means all skirts are long. Above-the-knee and even higher-above-the-knee lengths are plentiful.

Local Choices to Tell Story

Whether women will love, like or accept the longer lengths in fashion remains to be determined. Will it be "Down with the longuette" literally—or figuratively?

In the medium-price ranges of fashion, where most people spend their money, the trend to longer skirts is not yet a tide, although it's definitely there. Fall fashion choices, made by local shoppers in local stores, will tell the story.

Some staunch supporters of short skirts still say, "Never" to the midi and its relations. In California, POOFF (Preservation of Our Femininity and Finances) is a women's organization opposing the midi, endorsing the mini. POOFF is supported by SMACK (Society of Males who Appreciate Cute Knees).

A Washington-based pro-mini group, Fight Against Dictating Designers, demands at least a choice of lengths, and this demand is answered in fall collections.

So far the controversy over lengths has produced some surprising results. Designers, stimulated by the urge to prove that the lowered hem

and sportive, with some extra attention to such updated classics as shirtdresses and double-breasted coats.

The layered look lives on and on. Frequently, it's short and sportive.

Always, pants, skirts, blazers, vests, tunics, jackets, sweaters, jumpers, gauchos, ponchos, shirts and blouses combine and conquer in endless permutations.

Accessories have a heyday.

A fake snake something—or several things—is likely to be a part of every woman's wardrobe.

Reptile look reigns in belts and bracelets, earrings and rings, handbags and shoes, necklaces and dog collars. It combines with other materials, too.

Long or short may be a question but, seemingly, everyone knows she wants dramatic fashion accents.

Jewelry of leather, vinyl, metal and wood as well as silver, gold and gems; gaucho hats and crocheted berets; ultralong scarves; pantyhose colorfully opaque or ribbed and textured; gauntlets and luggage-trimmed gloves; soft and shapely handbags—to mention just a few.

And, long or short, fashions show many due-to-be appreciated details—fringe and fake snake, trim, contrast borders, dashing side pleats, pockets and more pockets, perky peplums (shades of the 30's!), capelet collars, self or contrast belts—for a fall full of excitement.

Wig Wardrobes Are Growing

Up top, the news for fall, as in recent seasons, is the wig.

Nearly everybody wears one sometimes, and the number of women who have a complete wardrobe of wigs is growing. One reason is convenience and hair style variety, another is the spread of wigs in synthetic, modacrylic fibers.

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Outerwear Warms Up To Fabrics

At football games this fall, the spectators may be cheering the men in the stands as well as the men on the field.

A glance at fellow spectators will probably show them wearing outerwear that is not only styled distinctively, but sets a new high in cold weather protection.

Taking outerwear fashion this fall, men must also talk materials, says the Men's Fashion Association.

Fur, fakes and suede are headed for greater popularity, and shearing is due to make gains.

Favorite wools and cotton corduroys are back in all the new looks. Canvas—a relative newcomer to male fashion—may very well be the hit of the season, especially with the young crowd.

Jackets and outercoats made of canvas don't sound very stylish, but they do have great fashion potential. Canvas tailors beautifully, so it is simple to make in the bush coat and Norfolk models which are favorites of the season.

Wears Well

Canvas also appears in short battle jackets and longer length carcoats, much of it in bright white.

Many canvas models are belted, either full or half, and often are shown with contrasting stitching or leather trim.

On the practical side, canvas wears well, cleans easily and stays crisp and fresh.

For extra warmth, many canvas jackets are lined with shearing, lambswool or curly Spanish lamb. Many of these linings zip out, for a coat to wear fall and winter.

Suede gets more important each season, and this fall the pattern continues. One version is antelope suede, which is often styled in longer length, double-breasted jackets.

Water-spotted and jungle suede are also coming into fashion; both have been chemically treated for a patterned effect. These new variations show up in battle and aviator jackets.

Featuring Fringe

For young men are suede jackets that feature lots of fringe. Although this look has been called "costume," it's favored by some as an expression of the American cowboy look.

Leather, like canvas, is also coming out in white this fall. One in particular is called the Swedish military coat—longer length, lined in shearing with tab-front closures.

Military treatments show up in other leather coats, such as double-breasted models that feature epaulettes, wide belts and oversized tab collars. The leading color for leather outerwear is brown—ranging from deep chocolate to light tan.



Suede, button-down pockets and belts all make news in fall outerwear. This leather-buttoned suede jacket is for year-round wear. It's by Michael Charles.

Sportcoats Blaze New Suit Trail

With men so fond of blazers and sportcoat living, it's just a step away to the sport suit and the blazer suit.

Though some men will be wearing them to the office, they're especially suitable for country weekends and occasions where a man wants to be dressed-up but comfortable and less formal.

Sportsuits and blazer suits consist of matching slacks and jacket, and they're often worn with open neck shirt.

COATING FALL

Coats of the season look fresh with their own self-fabric belts. Conventionally, the belt may be tied at front, or a this-fall fashion effect may dictate that the coat closes, and the belt ties, at the side.



Homemakers Want Style Continuity

In this day of mix and match, homemakers have been challenged to "Go ahead and decorate. All it takes is confidence and imagination."

Now there's a new challenge, and it's all part of the growing emphasis on the "service" concept. Knowledgeable homemakers are demanding more from the makers of furniture and home furnishings. They want continuity as well as diversity of design.

Even an "everything goes" decorating mixture of styles and periods needs an over-all theme, and it's important for the homemaker to know that, later, she will be able to add furniture, accessories and other homewares in designs compatible with her decorating scheme.

Favorite Designs Get an Encore

As a result, makers of home fashions—especially in the furniture field—are stressing design continuity this fall. Many favorite styles are again on hand, and many new entries expand and vary favorite themes.

Does this mean fall fashions for the home look just like they did last season? Definitely not. And here are just some of the reasons why:

• **COLOR, TEXTURE, PATTERN.** The big three of recent decorating trends make a difference, as do other fresh ideas. Colors go from light and bright to deep and dramatic, with many impressive "no colors" such as beige, brown and even black.

Looking Luxurious

The word for texture is "more"—from crushed patents and tummy piles on sofas and chairs to shaggy and again furry carpets on the floor. Tufting and fringe trims help carry out a look of depth and luxury in furniture.

Carpeting as well as drapery and furniture fabrics shows more pattern—florals, abstracts, geometrics, flocking, medallions.

• **MATERIALS MIX.** Furniture is made of just about everything these days, and the materials are meant to mingle. Stainless steel, chrome, wood, foam, glass, fiberglass, plexiglass, laminates, acrylics, brass, leather and leathery looks, molded plastics, mirrored surfaces combine with velvety, nubby, linen-like and crinkled fabrics.

• **STYLE DIVERSITY.** Modern and contemporary, Spanish and Mediterranean, English country, French or Italian Provincial, Early American and Colonial—these lead the way.

Most important is that diverse furniture styles—traditional or modern, country or contemporary—can appropriately be used in the same room.

• **NEW DIMENSIONS IN SHAPE.** The materials mix has led to new shaping, new looks for both contemporary and traditional furniture.

Sofas take on a different look, with extra-high, angle or bucket backs. Chairs, in bucket seat forms, are sometimes made entirely of polyurethane foam on a concealed "skeleton" of wood or steel.

Exposed frames of wood, molded plastic or other materials create still another look for sofas and chairs, loveseats or two-seaters—a look of lush comfort, handsomely supported. Tables may be colorful cubes or molded plastic, or achievements in glass and steel or substantial and decorative centers for conversation.

• **NEW VERSATILITY.** Even bedroom furniture is designed to go from room to room—not just the ever-convenient sleep sofa, but hutches, desks, tables, shelving to be used anywhere.



Today's busy execs like a change from the traditional suit, so slacks are playing an important role in their wardrobes. Two choices are the checked style, left, with elasticized waistband, and flared-bottom model, right. By Jaymar-Ruby, with Sansabelt elasticized waistband.

Decades of Fresh Ideas Here To Spark Male Sport Scene

Pick a look, a life-style, a mood, a feeling—and this fall a man can find sports clothes to match. If a man desires, he can try the look of the 30's with high-rise pants or the look of the 70's with Superman cartoon shirts.

He can brighten the scene in fire engine red velvet pants, or choose to be more subtle in a "funky" pink sweater vest.

He can go colorful, bold, lively—or play it cool. No matter how he plays it, sportswear can be as much fun as his leisure life, says the Men's Fashion Association.

Patterns, in infinite variety and individuality, are the big story. In pants, jacquards and geometrics lead the way in sleeveless and flares.

Herringbones, tweeds and donagals continue strong, and for a specially rich look, there are tapestry brocades in silks and heavy cottons.

Due to the young set, jeans have come into the fashion picture in a big way. The old standby—faded blue denim—has been updated in velvet—of all things.

Once the favorite for working, jeans in velvet have become a trend setter for casual, at-home entertaining.

Incidentally, pants this season are styled in hip-hugger models as well as high-rise. The high-rise styles, like pants of the 30's, often feature button closures and waist pleats.

Fall shirts have also been affected by patterns. Animal prints, such as tiger and snake, are quite realistic.

Geometrics and jacquards also show up in shirts, and worn with coordinated print pants, they make up a lively outfit.

For the most fun in fall shirts, there's the cartoon look, with imprinted characters of Mickey, Donald and Superman.

Sweaters for fall complement the lean, trim look of close-fitting shirts and slacks. Skinny ribbed styles are slim and lightweight and can be worn inside or out.

The new look in sweaters starts right at the top—with the U-neck. This horse-shoe styled collar is ideal for showing off the new sweater shirt underneath.

The combination of the two sweaters is called the "layered" look, providing built-in warmth as well as fashion.

Sweater vests are also in vogue. This season's styles include bulky cables as well as flat knits.

Sweater vests are also in vogue. This season's styles include bulky cables as well as flat knits.



Fashion forecasts call for the furry look. Mother-daughter look alike are matching coats and helmets with look of lamb, vinyl trimmed. By Vera Maxwell in acrylic pile from Norwood Mills.

Separates Do Mix Motives

Most fashion things become other things, in fall's merry mix of separates, where the rule is: The more, the merrier.

A poncho becomes a skirt, a coat doubles as a dress, a button-front jumper is everything from a coat to a pants-topper. It's even a jumper!

Along with the fashion mix goes a fabric mix, notes the Mohair Council.

Natural mohair—from the hair of angora goats—mixes with the other fibers, for knitwear of many weaves.

What is the fall knit news?

Straighter long pants, gaucho pants or pantskirts, cropped sweaters or contour tunics, vests. Skirts, doing fanciful tricks.

The dirndl, the A-line, the button-front. Mini or midi, according to mood, not just the going fashion. Fewer pleats but newer flares.

Necklines take many paths—crew, round, turtle, square.

Fringe is everywhere, especially on ponchos and long scarves, often with berets or snug hats to match.

Separates details include leather or cord lacing, nail-head hipster belts, welt stitching, braid, pockets.

REFRESHING FLARES

Pleats, shaping skirts, get fall competition from fresh ways with flares in fall's minis and midis.

BACK-TO-SCHOOL

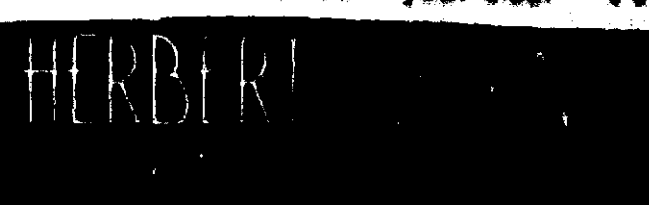


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Dresses Go Gracefully Into Fall

It's the graceful line of soft dresses that presents a flowing picture for the fall season. Gliding over the fashion outlook, billowing into yards of the softest fabrics, these dresses create looks that are sheer, shapely, sensuous, all captivating.

Body-hugging bodices and surplice-styled tops cascade out into full skirts, belted or peplumed at the waist or below.

Sleeves, sometimes full, sometimes narrow, cuffed and shirred, give emphasis where it makes news.

Neckline News

Necklines are V-shapes, scooped, plunging and square, introducing bodices with eye-catching detail.

Peasant dresses — pleated and tucked, embroidered and piped, in gay wool jerseys and other fabrics — take on basic shirt and shift shapes. For complete peasant looks, they are worn with matching scarves and the flattest little shoes.

Low-waisted and slithery, belted at the hip and breaking into knife pleats is a new dress shape gaining in popularity.

Blouses, riding low and with long or capped sleeves, slink around in soft knits as do the peplum-top dresses.

Dresses may come jacketed for fall with short battle styled tops or three quarter length sleeveless versions for that elongated look.

Retain Femininity

Coatdresses with sophisticated classical detailing can, style permitting, be worn as coats at start of season.

Safari style still abounds in fall dresses, pocketed and belted for a kingdom of well-groomed looks.

Shirred bodices bypass the waist for the slim-hipped look, and feminine softness bursts out into pleats and flounces to emphasize soft blousing.

Necklines and bodices are not the only fashion points that retain femininity.

When hems are longer focus



Short is still the story for many of fall's hemlines. Three-part knit coordinates here combine stripes and plaid, with solid color shell. By Aileen.



Longer is the way of hemlines that level off just below the knee, as in this dress and jacket costume. By Georgia Bullock in Anglo Fabrics wool crepe.



Longest are fall's formal fashions witness this silk and worsted gown, jewel-trimmed and maxi length for maximum impact. By Bill Haire for Victoria Royal.

falls on other aspects. Slits ranging from knee length and up to thigh-high make the midriff provocative.

Side-buttoned dresses with pleated details, up-dated shirtdresses, jackets over dresses, dresses widely belted at the waist — the fall dress show is more diversified and appealing than ever.

By Evening, Fashion Glitters, Glows

Jeweled like "A Thousand and One Nights" are stone-sparked evening gowns. Bodices and bolero tops are encrusted with gems in different colors.

Sequins take on mosaic-mirrored qualities for still other evening fashions.

Halter tops, sheer sleeves, crisscross bodices, sari looks, glitter clips distinguish many gala looks.

Boots, Slip-Ons Step Ahead, Gain Favor with Youngsters

For fall '70, shoes for youngsters get a big lift in styling, with high-cut slip-ons and boots for both boys and girls on the rise.

In girls' shoes, dashing slip-ons and boots lead. Then there are tie-shoes, party pumps, strap styles and moccasins.

Lightweight leathers for these shoes sport many finishes — grained, smooth, glove, waxy, embossed, brushed and suede, plus lustrous, clear and crushed patent leathers.

Leather slip-ons, lying close and high on the instep, wrap up little girls' feet. To set off this new look, watch for tongues banded with wide straps, tie effects at front or side, and high buckled straps without tongues.

Still a small fry favorite, of course, is the more usual type of leather slip-on. This is the tongue type with strap or hardware trim.

Boots — zippered, gored, strapped — are now found at all heights to team with all kinds of clothes: casual separates, pants, dressy outfits.

For long-term outdoor wear, snug leather boots are lined in warm shearling.

Sandals open up with cut-out vamps and sides, or close up with super-wide and multiple straps, buckled big.

The moccasin has a lightened feeling, in softer leathers, with refined trim.

New oxfords exhibit spectator peris, pinking, color and leather combinations. Kitties, saddle oxfords and tiny-tied ballet slippers also pop up.

Coming up fast as favored footwear for little boys are the strapped slip-on and the demi-boot.

In addition, there are oxfords, boots, moccasins and other slip-ons, as well as strapped slip-ons and demi-boots. Silhouettes are trim, often high-rising, with full roomy toes.

Among the liveliest leathers are these: grained, smooth, waxy, antiqued, glove, brushed, cordovan and embossed.

For the high-cut, strapped

leather slip-on, the strap may be a monk type, wide or narrow, neatly buckled, or it may be covered with brass studs or bar.

Double straps, cut-out straps, and braided or stitched leather straps held by D-rings also show up. Among additional features to watch for are perfs, narrow gored insets, and stitching.

Goring, straps, short zippers, monk-straps, stitching and perforations are assorted style touches used in the demi-boot area.

There are, of course, some leather slip-ons without straps. These show off perfo-outlined or bound tongues, hardware or self-leather trim, and — newest of all — the buttoned "spat" look.

As for the slip-on moccasin, this leather favorite is always available, both in traditional and novelty versions.

Shapers Set To Persuade, Not Restrict

Even more important than "looks" or lengths is the new freedom in fashion for fall. Clothes are soft, unconstructed. Generally they do more than hint at the body beneath.

It's assumed a woman cares about the shape that she's in. That she exercises to preserve muscle tone. Watches her diet to avoid excess pounds.

Wears underpinnings that will enhance natural curves, neither accentuating nor apologizing for the fact that she's female.

Underfashions this season virtually eliminate hardware. The newest bras are designed to step into, to stretch round the body without hooks at mid-back.

Girdles and panty girdles more often have grippers than garters to hold up the hose, or elasticized cuffs to keep panty hose from bagging and sagging. Bodysuits stretch and cling, controlling

"Sugar, Spice" Season Fall For Pretty Little Girls

"Sugar, spice and everything nice," that's what little girls are made of. And that's what little girls' fashions are made of this fall. Add sugar, a bit of honey and a dash of alphabet, dresses and long-line dresses with pleats.

"Snails, and snails," may be the order of the day when the girls go out for hard play in lively jumpsuits and pants outfits, including the new gaucho pants.

Best layered looks put together the skirt and tops for the young girl. Pleats press the issue in box, knife and kilt detail. Layer on layer of sugar and spice gets together when the over the skirts and under the jumpers are sweaters that take a ribbing and blouses with easily ruffled personalities, nearly all long sleeved for snug warmth.

Classics Move Smartly Ahead

Jumpers go lean and clingy to blouson and swingy. Accentuated with buttons and big patch pockets, the smart little classics move one jump ahead in fashion.

A little girl's fall might be made of favorite great lengths in teeny-weeny old-fashioned-styled print dresses. Everything nice in print and out of print merits sophisticated white collar and cuff trim for crisp school and party dresses.

Poncho power is the power of the season for girls who are aware of the pants and sporty skirt scene. Play outfits accentuate the sometimes seamed good looks of the poncho. With matching dresses and coats, ponchos are sometimes detachable to go their way over other fashions.

Midl skirts and vests styled as ponchos are new additions to the separates scene.

Little girls and young wardrobes absorb all nice things in way of good looks, including sporty gear in suede and leather, or cotton suede and leather looks — with fringes and snaps.

Spice is added with personality plus and big girl accessories including oversized bags and gaucho hats.

Adds More Spice

Fake snake adds still more spice. Dresses, coats, pants, pajamas and all nice things python around a bit. Captured from Mom's fashion, the reptile look slithers to big time in cottons and vinyls.

The fabric scope is girlishly great with easy-care double knits in cottons and acrylics. Herringbones, Donegal tweeds, and plaids have a wily way with wools and blends.

Perky patterns and prints do their thing on the season's fabrics. Indian prints, baby prints, fruit and flower prints and patchwork prints help put spice in a girl's life, at school or at play.

Fall for girls goes colorful in brights that are right for all prints and patterns. Red, navy, forest green, yellow, orange, and a pinch of cinnamon, curry and paprika spice up the carnival of colors.

Everything nice wraps up what little girls are turning to for fall.

Short lengths are the order of the day in grade school girls' fashions, but the big-girl mids are available, too. On a very high fashion note, little-girl maxis go to parties and have fun.

but, never confining.

What's made it all possible, this giant step from the restrictive to the persuasive?

Foundation designers are employing revolutionary tactics with little miracles known by such names as stretch lace and spandex, devising clever ways to replace boning and paneling with strategic seaming, darling.

Don't think for a moment that "less" means "going without."

The body, now as always, needs a wardrobe of foundations to cope with the free play of fashion.

The midl demands a smooth hip, a longer thigh line, a more emphasized bust than the mini, notes the Contour Council, source of fashion news from the industry.

Skinny knits must have a molded body beneath. Clinging crepes, 30's style, look great only if they're a great shape to cling to.

So off to the shops for the new shapers of fall: the body bras (one size fits all) with matching briefs, the soft-cup styles to pair with girdles or long legs, the bodysuits, the body shirts to wear as inners or outers.

Wednesday, August 19, 1970

ments with deep hems. Perhaps this precaution's taken in case the customer desires to further lengthen the skirt.

So the knee has disappeared in the eyes of Mr. Designer, and everyone has accepted the eulogy for this functioning joint that scandalized the early 60's. But yet, look, out in the street, it's knees.

Knees are in motion everywhere, naked and daring, perhaps under midi coats, that do serve a purpose on the warming circuit.

Any length, as long as it's midl?

Then a word to the wise is: Buy clothes with false hems! Never! Deep hems? Always! After all, if Mr. Designer isn't taking any chances, why should the customer?

'Funky'? It's Fun, Kicky

Biggest color news in male sportswear is the "funky" shades, so named by the young crowd to describe colors that are soft and dusty.

Though the word "funky" may be unusual (it's fun + kicky = funky), the dusty pinks and blues it describes are not.

Dusty pinks are most often found in shirts and slacks, while the blues appear in sweaters.



Ensembles go everywhere, concludes Buffy, of TV's "Family Affair." Here she wears an acrylic plaid zip-up coat over a bonded rib knit. From Cinderella's Buffy Collection.



Touchees of white are fashion highlight for many little girls' fashions — witness an acrylic knit coatdress, white trimmed. By Helen Le, for Alyssa, in Wamsutta Knitting Mills' fabric.

Will It Be 'Goodbye, Knee'? Here's One Writer's Opinion

By BARBARA DUGUAY

Lengths are irrelevant — that's what Mr. Designer seems to be preaching. What's new is the bodice detailing, and other accents that add to the beauty, softness and ultimate femininity of the garment.

Meanwhile, down at the bottom, hems are out of the question. Any length goes —

as long as it's at least two inches below the knee or dipping down to mid-calf.

Out in the street, however, where have all the mids gone? On a good day (?) several can be spotted in high traffic areas of garment districts, probably racing from showroom to showroom.

Anything goes, and so the story goes on — of the daring Mr. Designer who sells gar-

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Softening the longer look is aim of suede coats, to be worn with higher-heeled boots. Coat by Leathermode, boots by Battani.

Knit multiples make more of fall wardrobes—witness these, in a creamy-soft mohair blend. Argyle coat, with matching beret, doubles as a mini. It's fashion keyed to straight leg pants, turtleneck sweater. By Helen Harper; photo from the Mphair Council.

Leather Longuettes Go Softer, More Feminine

Softness and all the other feminine qualities back in fashion with the longuette are inherent in today's leather garments.

Whether coat, dress or skirt, the midi is supple in suede, smart in other American leather finishes—grained, split cowhide, printed, crushed patent leathers and more.

Suede coats in the midi mood cover a span of lengths from just under the knee to below calf, points out Leather Industries of America.

There are elegance and simplicity in lines failing to below the knee in a flowing movement, quite different from the hard-constructed contours of the past.

Grained leather coats, too, in the longer lengths show off this softer look.

In silhouette, there are coats that cling and coats that swing. Both single and double-breasted styles are around, with novelty buttons, big collars, belts (separate or inset), fur accents and refined hardware to set them off.

Stitching is seen as a decorative theme, and as noted, attention to seam detailing continues but without the "tough chic" connotation.

Knee-covering leather dresses—most in suede, some in grained leather—take best of all the jumper shape. They team with full-sleeved big-bowed blouses for a creamy-soft very feminine effect.

On the separates circuit, brightest and busiest stars are the leather skirts and pants. They pair off with a wide range of tops: blouses, shirts, sweaters, vests, tunics.

Favored skirt shapes in suede and grained leathers are the wrapped, gored, gathered and yoked—and longuettes lead minis and maxis in length.

In leather pants, biggest news is the gaucha pants look: below-knee, full, loose but great to tuck into tall leather boots. There are also leather "jeans," brass-studded or side-laced pants and pants with yoked tops.

The separate suede leather jacket is found primarily as blazer, cardigan, Norfolk or long-belted type.

Some leather vests are

sleeveless-jacket versions, buttoned high and cut long, while others are less-leathered and definitely for use as vests only.

Fringed suede or grained leather vests win fashion favor. Women may also invest in vests in styles that belt at the waist, tie in front, or come buckled or buttoned.

Furs, Fur-Likes, Pleasing Him

If a man's tastes (and his wallet) go to luxury outerwear, there's plenty of masculine fur around.

Fur coats come in a variety of styles—trim double-breasted models as well as ski jackets with matching hoods.

For the man who likes the look of fur but wants it at the right price, there are many fine imitations available.

Fur-like pile car coats come in single- and double-breasted models and feature oversize collars to pull up for extra warmth.

To go with furry looks are matching or contrasting fur hats in the cosack style.

"Easy Care" Means More

Function goes hand in hand with fashion in fall's home furnishings, and "easy care" takes on a stronger meaning than it has ever had before.

Washable draperies really don't need ironing, and upholstery fabrics as well as draperies come with soil resist-and-release finishes. Both retain the fresh-as-new look longer, with minimum upkeep.

Carpeting makes new advances. It's easier to install and easier to keep clean.

Carpet tiles, though they are easy-care and long-wearing, can be lifted up and replaced in case of damage, or rotated to equalize wear.



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Lingerie Underlines Every Length, For Mini, Midi or Knee-Skimmer

Mini, midi or knee-skimming longuette—whatever the choice, lingerie is ready with underlines that go to all lengths.

There are boxer short slips with matched camisoles, one-piece "everything suits," gaucha pant slips, long T-shirt slips, midi slips that swing full, long-stemmed styles slashed to the thigh to underline high-buttoned skirts.

There are two-in-ones, too—shirts that end in briefs or top slim midi slips.

New looks in ready-to-wear have prospered these new looks in lingerie, encouraged by the popularity of fashions in general that expedite "instant dressing."

Combining inner and outer wear is the special talent of lingerie looks.

In sleepwear, the story is similar. Lengths vary. There's still the short gown with its own little bikini. There are also mini gowns with mid-length peignoir or robe, pajamas with mid-length coats, romantic long gowns that float over the figure.

Colors in both daywear and sleepwear echo the favorites in fall knits and jerseys, but where outerwear colors go dark—purple, black, brown, terra cotta—lingerie colors run the gamut from lilac to plum; from champagne to taupe; from the pale blues to periwinkle and navy.

Prints are mostly small in scale, and tend to the abstract or geometric. Reptile and animal patterns are having a fling in everything from soft little body suits for day to culottes and long, slender sleepshirts.

Often sleepwear comes with a cover-up that's not a

conventional coat or robe. Sleepshirts both in cotton blends and satiny finishes can be had with wrap-around skirts.

So can tunic tank suits and bodysuits that double as sleepwear daywear.

Much of the new lingerie has the sleek look of the 30's reflecting today's fashion feeling that the body should be free and unfettered.



Longuette pantsuit greets fall '70 in plushy cotton velour. The coat is counterpointed with shiny vinyl, in matching color. By Carol Cohen of Modern Deb.

Sportswear Sparks Brisk Autumn Days, In Colorful Variety

What enhances brisk fall days, goes anywhere, does anything, looks as fresh as the season it represents? Fall sportswear, that's what, taking on as many facets as the imagination.

Football games, drives through the country, collecting colorful foliage—they're all part of autumn, all part of the warm-up for colder weather. And they call for a wardrobe of put-together looks.

Pants have done a little addition for the fall circuit and come up with some winning looks for game time.

Skirts Add Seasonal Color

Besides the bell, flared and straight-legged styles, gaucha pants are now included. Stopping right below the knee or dipping mid-calf, the loose fit of the legs gives the gaucha an almost skirty look.

Panting it, too, are knickers in plaids, tweeds and corduroys with the knack for reviving old-fashioned schoolboy looks.

Skirts, flippant and saucy, add to the color of the season in kilts and pleated styles. Red, yellow and orange make for fiery autumn plaid skirts, muted by earthen colors.

The midi helps expand and extend fall wardrobes. Whether zip-up, button-up, slip-on or wrap-around, the midi skirt makes a new separate partner. But multiple lengths are acceptable—above the knee, at the knee, just below the knee or down to mid-calf.

Pocket-Intrigued

Top of the fall scene and under it all are body stockings that are ribbed or opaque and cover from foot to neck.

Put them on, don a skirt, pants or knickers and the stocking is a together-look

add unique detailing to these jackets.

Covering Up Fall

Jackets bypass the waist, too, for the long lean look of cardigan styling. Sweater knits with pockets, ribbed sleeveless or short-sleeved are cover-up companions for knit separates.

Knit separates are fashions that warmly wrap up early fall. Fringed, knitted, rectangular and square, the poncho appears in melton, wool knits, acrylics with designs that may range from geometric to posey.

Over pants, skirts, over all come the sporty coats and jackets in furry looks, piled inside, with the pile peeking outside. The curly long haired lamb look is a favorite here.

Long wings cannot be moved as quickly as short wings.



Scarves express a new soft mood in fashion. Headress here is created by looping and swathing a long chiffon scarf. Fragrance to accompany the look is Joy perfume by Jean Patou of Paris.

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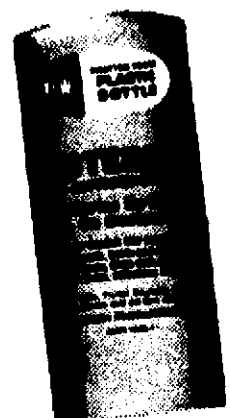
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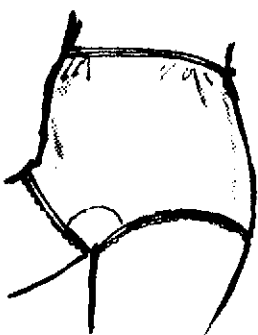
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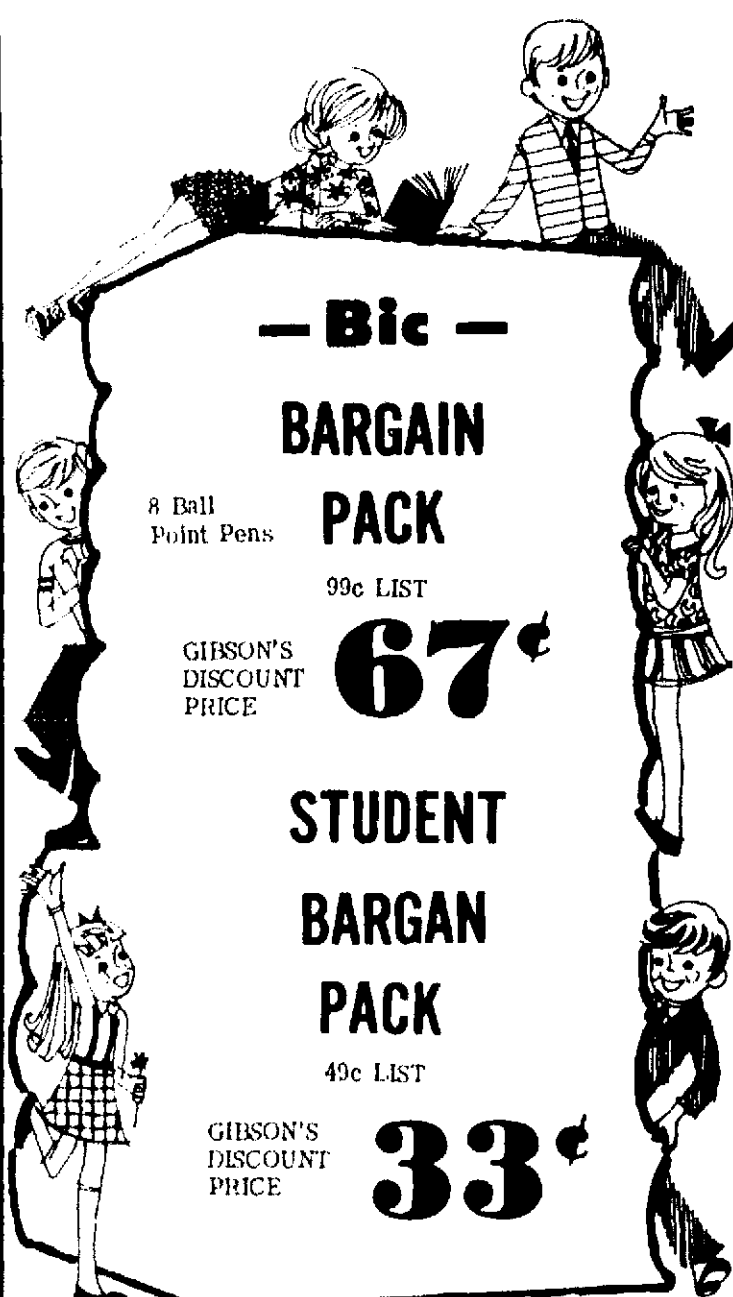
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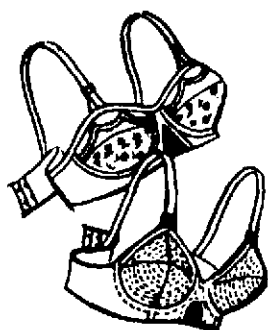
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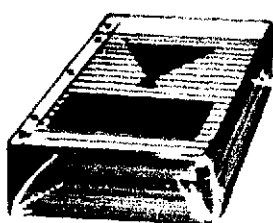


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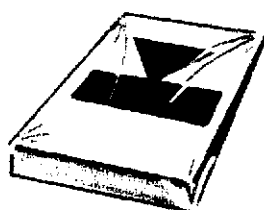
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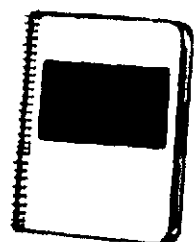
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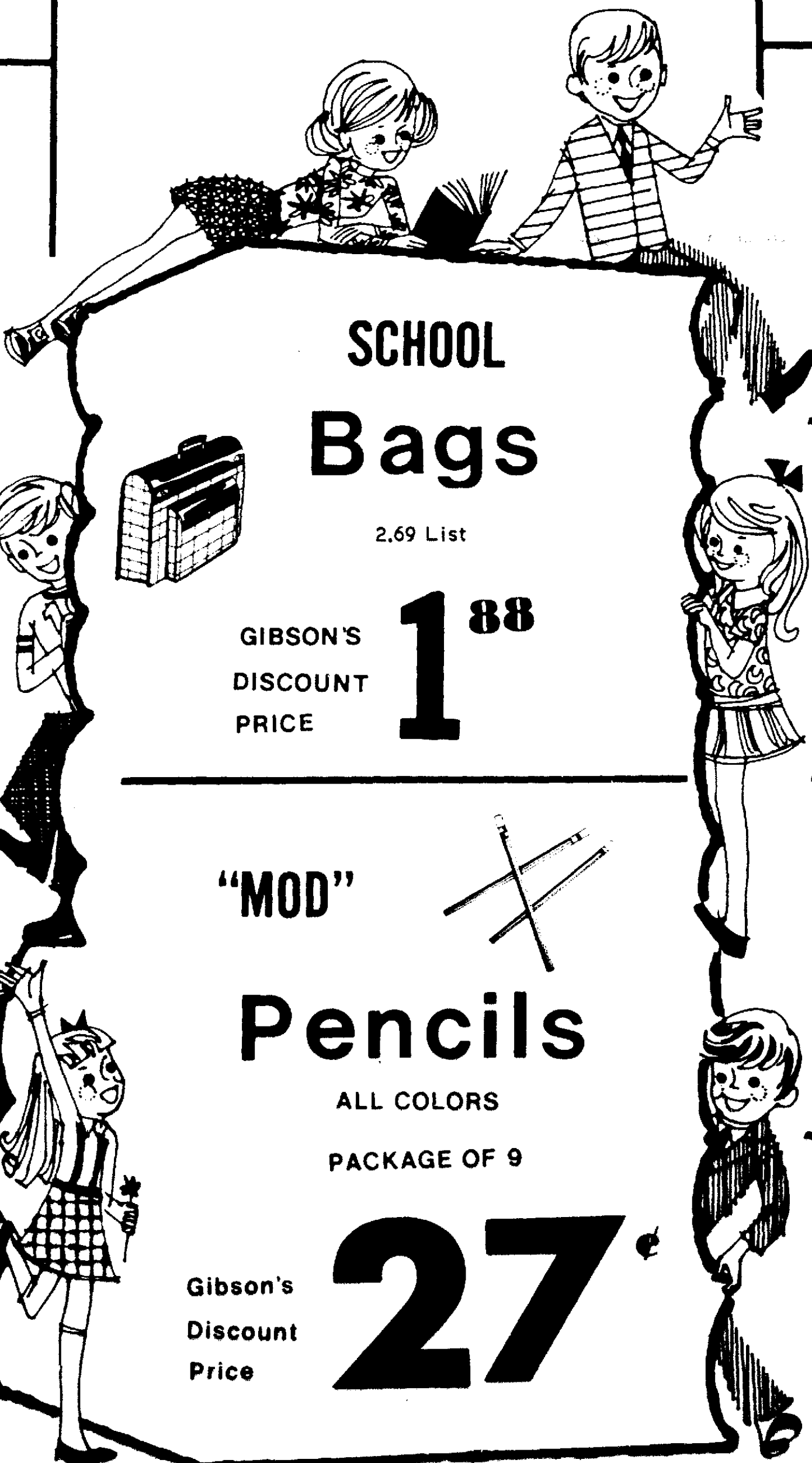
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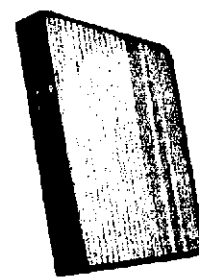
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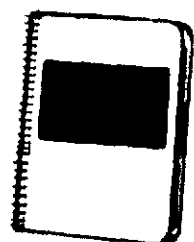
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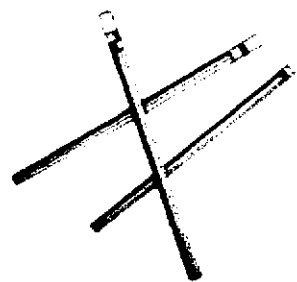
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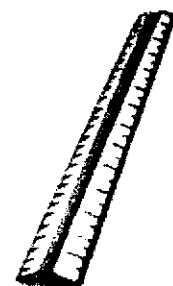
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News about for fall is crushed patent leather. Shoes shown, in winey red crushed patent, have matching suede trim. From California Cobblers, winner of Leather Industries of America's 1970 "American Shoe Designer Award."

Foot-hugging shoes, in glove-soft leather, are a new look for fall. Here, the close-fitting shoe appears with another wardrobe newcomer, gaucho pants. By Selby, 1970 "American Shoe Designer Award" winner.

Shoes Stepping In Elegant Direction

Close-up of the shoe picture for fall reveals a welcome return to elegance. As clothes become softer, longer, more flowing, footwear moves toward a more refined look.

In point of fact, shoes are not only moving closer to elegance—but closer to the foot as well. Many styles have a foot-hugging wrapped look, with the shoe lying against the instep to help create a smoother, more fluid line from garment to foot.

Leathers encompass textures and looks such as smooth, grained, suede, patterned, waxy, brushed and patent, reports Leather Industries of America.

The '70's bear witness to a

parade of little leather pumps, newly diversified in design and ready to complement lean, clingy, 30's-inspired costumes.

Most wear higher heels, many chunky but some slimmed down, in shapes that are slanted, faceted, rounded, squared.

In silhouettes, there are pumps with the ubiquitous stand-up tongue—trimmed with strap, bow, edging—but also pumps with the newer effect of a lie-down tongue, or a high-cut wrappy vamp with side tie, buttons or stitched trim.

The classicism of the lower-cut pump, simple in silhouette and crafted in fine leather, is also back, and welcome.

Wrapped sandals, opened

at sides and back, sport a covered-up air, because of broad bands lying across the instep, topped with slim strap, side buckle.

Often, a medium-thick platform sole underlines the shoe for added impact.

Other daytime sandals include the T-strap, open-toed and cross-over styles.

Leather boots—above-ankle to calf to knee—are now regulation gear for cold-weather comfort and chic. The boot, of course, has long since moved close to the leg.

This fall, both leathers and lines are lean, and most fashion touches are kept easy: Straps, perforating, bits of hardware. Some boots break out with fringe, laces and scalloping.

Boot leathers walk a wide range, and many show off their show-how with special tanned finishes to resist moisture. Shearling linings are added.

Leather demi-boots and pantshoes with an up-front look team up with pantsuits.

The tie shoe is encountered as oxford, spectator or relaxed casual. Then there are lace-eyelet ties, chilles, pumps instep-tied with ribbon or leather straps and spectators with make-believe tie effects.

The moc gets a '70's image with raised heels, pillow stitching, more delicate hardware and softer leathers. Classic penny loafer and beafroll moccasins are available as always.

Straps to spare, lots of jewelry, cutaways and leathers of elegant textures dress up evening pumps and sandals.

Teen Scene Sees Shoes As Great "Go-Withs"

To wrap up the teen scene for fall, there are soft leathers, high-cut lines and lots of different styles—shoes designed as great go-withs for the fluctuating lengths and looks in apparel.

Teens can choose from high-tongued and wrapped-look slings and pumps, boots, pantshoes and booties, dress sandals, new oxford and moc versions and other shoe styles.

Their American leathers also display a full sweep of finishes—smooth, grained, brushed, waxy, suede, embossed, clear and crushed patent leathers.

Latest leather pumps show off a variety of silhouettes from opened-up and strap-versions. Best for class are high-tongued pumps, rigged out with perfs, quilting, fringe or hardware.

The brass or silver might be chain, studs, bar bit or D-rings holding a leather strap. Heels come low, mid or high. The lower the hem being worn, the higher the shoe heel as a rule. Pants outfits take almost all heel heights except the very high.

High-cut leather pumps with a more-leather wrapped air about them are teen pleasers, with or without sling-back. Broad-banded sandals, sometimes set on a slim platform sole, also have a wrapped effect when the bands lie high on the instep. Spectator-trim pumps, ballet slipper styles and the reliable moccasin are other schooltime smarties.

The moc—in glove, waxy, brushed and crushed patent leathers—uses both classic trim and the newer style notes of monk-straps, novelty hardware and instep straps of fabric, brass, webbing or self-leather.

Leather boots sport bold straps and buckles, at top of boot or across instep. Boots also have moccasin themes, hardware trim and wide

Gloves Take Trim Touch

Glove collections appear in fresh styles and handsome leathers for autumn.

Glove trim comes both lively and elegant, lengths range from shorties to eight-button. Glove leathers are a creamy textured lot, with kid, cape, pigskin, suede, doeskin and deerskin leathers among others.

Leather shorties for casual looks appear with clever touches.

There are fringe, long or short; contrast stitching around fingers, on backs, forming a cuff; crocheted insets; knuckleholes; brass chain.

Evening glove trim comes in the guise of little buttons, tassels, embroidery, puffy welting and pleats. In four- and six-button styles, leather gloves veer to elegance.

Decoration is simple—a scalloped cuff, tiny buttons, a tassel. A holdover from last fall are gauntlets with big flared cuffs, fringed or unfingered.

Leather dress gloves range up to eight button. Trimming might be fur or jeweled cuffs, appliques, self-leather bows, leather or pearl buttons. Up to eight button.



Long and longer is the midi vest, shown here with flare pants, in a nubby, tweedy acrylic knit, and hooded pullover. This Match II design by Leisbeth Potter.



Ponchos make a hit on the fall fashion scene with the young and young at heart. The fringed shawl of yesteryear is brought up-to-date in this crocheted poncho. Matching mittens and hat make it a threesome. By Grandoe in Cretan acrylic fiber.

Jewelry Is Spotlight On Style

To ease the eye over those lowered hemlines, the whole soft way clothes are played for today, fashion jewelry shifts the point of emphasis.

Up top shines the spotlight, on the exposed neckline, on the young and naturally lovely face and hair. What keeps it there? Fashion jewelry, paying compliments of a different kind.

Pointing the way to the world of difference is what's happening at the neckline.

Dog collars hug the neck in everything from an Oriental display of natural stones to crystal-cut plastic, carved wood, colored beads and walloping new treatments for suede and snakeskin, for soft leathers paired with metals.

Period pieces of velvet ribboning sparkling with rhinestones, garnished with embroidery, with cameos and medallions charm 'round the neck of a today girl.

Chokers of giant beads, of several strands of multi-colored beads, wide chokers, chokers worn with long ropes and chains, chokers accented with one of the larger pinks that help keep the focal point high provide a racy romp of style choices.

Ropes and chains, still on the scene, come in shorter versions.

Accessorizing a long fall are giant gem pendants to below the waist, fringed and tasseled necklaces, big necklaces, shiny metal mobiles.

Earrings generally come larger, longer and generously fancy to give the face all the extra attention it craves.

Bracelets are beautifully back on display, sometimes matching a necklace ornament, sometimes paired with a belt.

On their own, they're an impressive sight as wide cuffs worn high on the arm. Circling the wrist, they exhibit a mix of textures and finishes in fluid motion, as chains, as bangles.

Rings are airy and dramatic and not to be ignored in

their larger-than-life sizes. Their design differences are sparked by a wealth of new motifs and materials.

DOG COLLARED

It's "love me, love my dog collar" for fashionable girls, whose favorite jewelry may be a neck-hugging dog collar.



Leg Looks Plot Deep, Dark Autumn, With Rich Colors, Many Textures

Even though knees may be disappearing under midi skirts, stockings—and particularly pantyhose—are as basic and as fashionable as ever.

Long and dark is the look of the leg, as hosiery colors trend to browns, reds, greens and blues richly darkened. Black steps along, for more of the deep-dark look.

Wearers of the longuette look find that long skirts require a long underlining, too, so bodysuits and body-stockings, as well as pantyhose and pantygirdle-stockings are ready to pull fall fashion together.

Showing off with longer skirts are colorful opaque stockings and pantyhose.

Since so many of the long skirts are slit or otherwise designed to show off the leg, stockings help by putting pattern emphasis at the ankle, along one side or in front.

For girls who prefer minis or other short skirts, a wealth of new textures in legwear is welcome.

Sportive nature of many fall fashions calls for such textures as ribs, tweeds, heathers. Dots and diamonds show up.

Whether a woman wears a mini, midi, maxi or slacks, a new approach to pantyhose sizing is designed to assure correct fit and eliminate bagging and sagging.

Industry-wide size definitions are being developed, for pantyhose sizes that correspond not only to height but also to weight.

Sizes are based on a 14-month study conducted by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

Belts Boast Fall Variety

The belt has once more become an important adjunct to the feminine wardrobe.

This season's belt bonanza boasts belts in all widths and styles. Grained and smooth, harness, antiqued, suede and brushed, embossed, waxy and patent leathers are represented.

Supple sashes of leather may be soft and dressy, or in a firmer texture with a handcrafted look of fringe, leather lacing or knotted ends.

Narrow daytime belts and sashes sport neat oblong buckles, cutouts and alternating chain trim among their fashion touches.

Wide belts—two to two-and-a-half inches wide—link tops with midi skirts. They show designs handpainted on belt, leather, brass or leather buckles and bright hardware such as studs or plates.

Belt creations for late-day and evening ensembles spotlight leather textures. Among the choices are smooth, "hair-on" calf, suede and patent leathers.



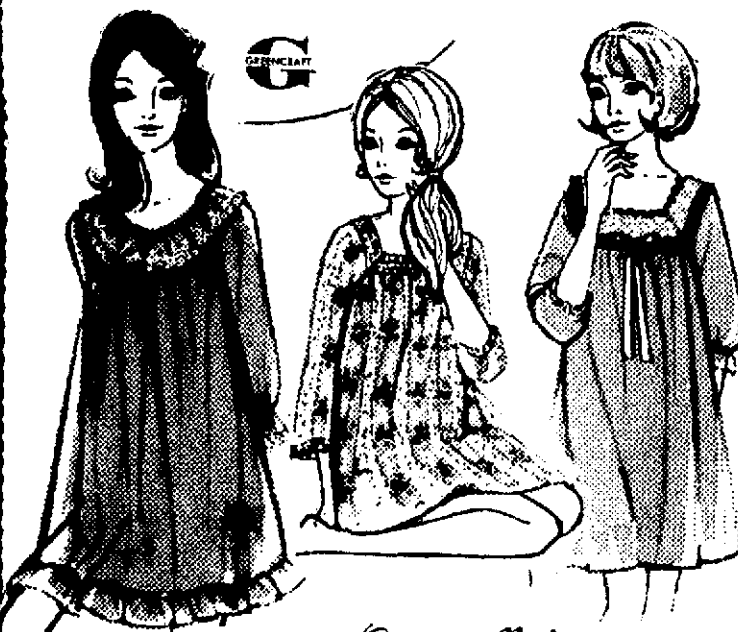
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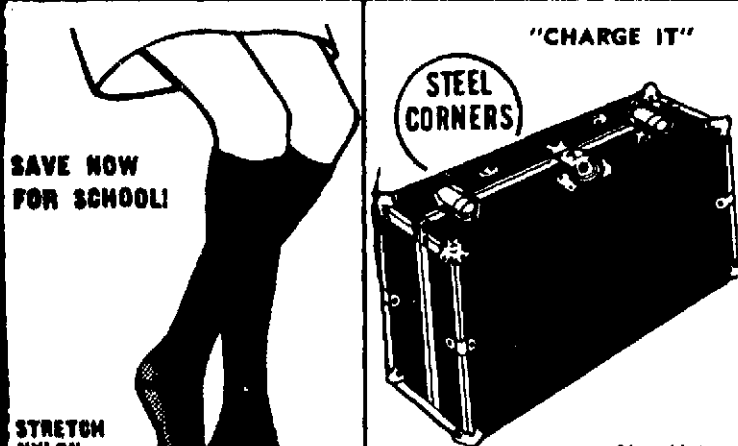
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HOPE VILLAGE SHOPPING CENTER
AND DOWNTOWN HOPE



Wet Looks, Furry Looks Ready to Wrap Up New Coat Fashions

Snug as a bug in a rug. That's what girls are when they're wearing their new fall and winter coats, in styles adapted from grown-up looks.

Coats of pile and coats lined and or trimmed with pile provide not only warmth but the look of fur that grown-ups go for, too.

Then there's wet-look vinyl, slick fabric for girls' coats that shake the rain and the cold.

Worsteds, wools and blends in boy coats and double-breasted styles are facets of young fashion. Belts, buckles and ties, braid and frog closings, brass buttons and deep patch pockets add interesting touches.

Fringe and industrial zippers set a sporty theme, for the many young, casual coats of fall. They spark a variety of plaids and tweeds.

stitches
and straps
for sports with snap!

This is the way today's sports are played. Look at those straps and heels with flair... looks that say come join the fashion fun. A. Knitback lined, self tabbed in Red, Olive, Navy, Stone, Brown or Black glove, \$14. B. A self buckled flap in Tan or burnished Rose, Navy, Beech or Black glove leather, \$13. C. Three straps to the trim in Tan or burnished leatherskin uppers in Plum, Tan, Brass or Brown \$13.

OVERTURF'S

214 SOUTH MAIN STREET IN HOPE

Younger Set Favors Pants

Knicker and gauchos, ponchos and capes, the wet look and the reptile look, the crochet look and the fur look, dog collars and scarves, leather and fringe, slit skirts and wrap skirts, long skirts and short skirts — you name it, the young set has it, in fall's fashion selection.

While the midi length — below knee to mid-calf — still awaits final pronouncement from the girls who will — or won't — wear it, at least one fashion direction is certain. Regardless of length, fashion this fall turns to the new, the varied, the exciting.

Wardrobes, and especially young wardrobes, are due to have a whole new look. Innovation starts at the top, with crocheted berets and long, long scarves, and continues through the poncho and its cousin, the cape, to a wealth of total-up parts and partners.

Enter Gauchos, Midi-Minded

Pants, of course, are favorite partners with the young set. Along with the traditional flared or slim styles, fall's selection includes some new ideas, notably the gaucho. This is a flared pant that's midi-minded. Length may vary from just below knee to mid-calf.

Knicker are another new thought, frequently companioned by a vest. The vest is, in its own right, an important fall fashion entry, appearing with skirts, too, or as a sleeveless jacket for a suit. Again, the midi influence appears, as vests go longer and lankier.

Still another pants partner, the midi tunic, doubles as a coat to wear with other separates or dresses.

When the scene calls for skirts instead of pants, the choice is equally varied. Since the young set is usually in the van-

guard of fashion news, fall introduces many midi skirts, in slinky 30's looks, with pleats or flares.

For girls who continue to favor mini, or at least short, skirts, many abbreviated styles are shown, among them the kiltie.

Short, Long Together

And for girls who want both the short and the long of fashion, still other skirts combine midi length with a look of brevity. Both separate skirts and dresses feature side slits, wrap fronts and partly-buttoned closings that reveal as well as conceal.

Long vests and tunics impart a bit of the midi feeling above other short skirts.

Sweater and shirt companions feel the impact of fall's penchant for variety.

The long cardigan comes into its own, contributing to the 30's look that the midi fosters, while the turtle-neck slip-on expresses the same wrapped-up look conveyed by so many long scarves.

Materials of Fashion

Shirts and blouses show off their sleeves. Usually, they have body shaping, a trend that's echoed in the long, flowing lines of fall dresses.

Like skirts, jackets and casual coats are both short and long. Brief, fitted military jackets continue in favor, and the longer car coat makes a comeback in fashion.

The materials of young fashion are as varied — and as interesting — as the styles. Wet-look vinyls shape many raincoats and casual coats. Leather and its imitators come on strong.

Lush piles, first cousins to fur, get the fashion nod for dressier coats.

Fake snake and other reptile-look fabrics are used,

Green Plants, Too, Mix Well With Every Kind of Decor

This fall is a good time to get acquainted with the almost limitless variety of green plants that can contribute richly to the home decorating scheme of things.

Foliage plants, used in many interesting and exciting ways, can perk up every kind of furniture style.

In the contemporary or modern house or apartment, good plant choices include large-leaved scheffera and dramatic dracaena.

Use the scheffera at one side of a sofa, and surround it with a few smaller plants. Keep the plants in natural red clay containers, with matching saucers, for good plant health.

Dracaena can be used most successfully in a difficult corner area or standing alone in front of any wall area. Its long, barklike stems and individualized leaves give it a distinctive, sculptured look.

With Spanish or Mediterranean styling, two of the most compatible green plants are Boston ferns and rubber trees.

A grouping of ferns, with lacy, flowing fronds, captures the romance of the carved and ornate Spanish look.

Here's a place to use pedestals of different sizes. Top each pedestal with one full fern plant. Or make a small pebble garden on top of a carved Spanish chest or buffet.

Simply line a tray with pebbles and place one or two

more believable.

This book is a journey into a treasured past, and it is a good journey for the reader.

Miles A. Smith



Anissa Jones, "Buffy" to fans of the weekly "Family Affair" television show, is 43 inches and 43 pounds of active little girl. At play with her friends she likes to wear jeans, loose blouses, sweaters and tennis shoes. When she goes out she's in the public eye and she's a small but slick chick. Shown here she wears fashions from the Buffy Collection by Cinderella. Poncho in multicolored plaid (left) tops a bonded green knit. The story Heide is recreated (right). Multistripes fall from a high yoke banded in white rickrack. The dress needs no ironing.



Fashion Highlights

ENCORE, CROCHET

Those woolly crochet vests so popular last season return with new details — skinny shoulder straps, closures that reverse from front to back or short cropped looks.

GETTING A BELT

With the return of the waistline comes a host of leather belts. Ranging in widths from thick to thin, they sport multi-buckles, clutches, braiding or hand tooling.

ZIPPING IN NOW

Industrial zippers, big and bold, are built-in accessories for new separates.

LOOKING FALLWARD

On the bright side of separates fashions are clear red, pinkish red, grape, hunter green, sage green look fallward. Yellow, fuchsia spark still more separates.

NEWS IN NEUTRALS

Oatmeal, tobacco, coffee and camel; turf brown, royal blue, navy and white; gray. These are some of the new-making neutrals, combining with brights in fall separates.

FRINGE ADDS FLAVOR

Fringe flavors many fashions this fall, adding its lively touch in self material — fabric or leather — or in contrasting textures.

Handbags Swing to Softness, Swing from Shoulders, Too

Be it pouch, shoulder-strapper, envelope or any other silhouette, the new handbag offers rewards in fashion and performance.

There are shoulder-strap bags, roomy pouches, deep vertical envelopes, smart satchels. Handbag leathers are grained, smooth, waxy and patent — clear or crushed.

Suede, brushed, embossed and lustre leathers also appear.

Scheduled to see a lot of duty — in hand or swinging from the shoulder — are pouches and totes. Squashy shapes add the "softness" theme running through fall fashions.

As trim, brass or silver (sometimes antiqued) is often used. Other decoration ranges from leather piping, outside pockets and belted effects to lacing and fringe.

Due to dangle from shoulders, too, are flat but deep envelopes, squat barrels and rounded-off shapes.

To keep in hand rather than at the shoulder are any number of leather pouches, totes and envelopes. These feature quilting, shirring, novelty handles, belts, combinations of leather and color, metal or tortoise frames.

The balance of daytime bags covers the leather "flat-tie" — a good-sized but flat envelope or clutch without

handle, the satchel, the swag and the duffie.

Round and supple, the duffie or barrel is in the soft-constructed genre, but the satchel and swag represent the availability of firmer handbags.



Young idea for fall is the longer vest, here over a slim skirt and turtle top, all in acrylic knit. By Devon.

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Fond Memories Of a Son's Life With His Father

MY FATHER'S HOUSE.
By Philip Kunhardt, Jr. Random House. \$5.95.

This is a son's tribute to the memory of his father, and an affectionate, moving tribute it is. But it is, as well, a portrayal of a family that was happy together.

The book has warmth and sentiment, without being sticky. It came into being while the author was recuperating from a heart attack in 1969 — his father died of a heart attack in 1963 at the age of 62 — and had time to go back over the memories and mementoes of his father's life.

The family lived in a big old house on a hill in New Jersey, within commuting distance of New York City; the father, a business man, greatly disliked the city and spent as much time as possible in the outdoors.

The author had an older sister, a brother and a baby sister. There was not even a whisper of a hint of a generation gap in the family, for the parents and children took part in each other's daily lives.

This was a father who liked to run through the woods with his son and their old pointer; who liked to swim and fish with the kids; to make plans for his garden; to read books; to take the family on vacation trips into New England; to remember everyone's birthdays and special occasions; to take part in community activities; to maintain family customs and rituals, and to make every Christmas memorable.

He was not a paragon. He had his pet hates and he was persistent to the point of stubbornness. He blew his top when the mother sometimes wrecked the household budget. But he was innately kind and patient, he understood people and he had a zest for living. He was not as colorful as the famous father of Clarence Day ("Life With Father"), but he is a lot

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REPHAN'S



Contouring men's jackets—with classic shoulders, generous lapels and low buttons on the front and back belt—is new for fall. Here's preview of new style, for casual good looks. Created by Gordon Cohen for Michaels/Stern.



Why can't men, too, enjoy the warmth and good looks of fur and furry fabrics? They can, say designers. That's why furry pile jackets like this one are appearing frequently for fall. Photo courtesy Men's Fashion Association.



Wider lapels and off-center one-button closing are just two ways dinner suits look new. This one, by American designer Allen Case, is in "Hockanum" mill-finished worsted fabric.



Shaping gives slim, trim look to the body conscious suit, double-breasted and wide lapels. Plaid worsted is the fabric here, in a new fall suit. By Raleigh in Stevens fabric.

Long, Lean Look Is Fashion Flattery, To Suit Men Fine

For the man who didn't work out as much as he wanted to this summer—so all those barbecues have somehow settled on his waistline—the new men's fall fashions can be a help. Latest sportcoats and suits are designed to provide a long, lean look.

Styles, patterns, colors all work together for a trim silhouette this fall, reports the Men's Fashion Association.

The most distinctive feature of new fall suits is the lapel treatment. Lapels are wide—wider than last year—and about as wide as clothing in the 1930's and 40's—if wardrobe memories go back that far.

All Treatments Show Shape

To keep the look in proportion jackets are longer, vents are deeper and pocket flaps broader. The entire jacket is designed to carry out the feeling of today's immensely popular broad-collared shirts and wide ties.

All treatments are combined with some degree of shape at the waist—now an established factor in male fashion.

Subdued suit shades can help give any man the illusion of being slimmer. Soft blues and grays are the color leaders—in dark as well as light tones. Patterns, however, go lively, but they're still figure flattering.

Vertical stripes of any kind—wide-track, thin, multi or Roman—are the big pattern this season. Tweeds are also strong on the pattern picture in combinations of blue and gray as well as the favorite salt and pepper.

Many Are Belted

As usual, some of the most admired fashion thinking is in sportcoats. Belts, action backs, buttoned pockets, flapped handkerchief pockets are some of the more interesting ideas.

Many of the new sportcoats are belted, with either wide leather belts or tie-belts of the same fabric as the jacket.

Half-way measure is the back-belted model, very often with a fancy back treatment such as a deep inverted pleat.

For a sportcoat with a lot of fashion detail, there's the Norfolk-styled jacket with belted waist and flap pockets.

Blazers Win Approval

For the man who wants double-breasted styling this fall, there's no better place than in the blazer. Double-breasted blazers are six-button, and most seen are one-to-button and two-to-button models.

Because of their versatility, blazers have become one of the most popular items in the male's casual wardrobe. Depending on slacks and accessories, they can be worn as easily to a cocktail party as to a football game.

Both blazers and sportcoats conform to the general trend of wider lapels, deep-center vents and shaped waists.

More frequently this fall, the casual combination of sportcoat and slacks may be in a knitted fabric—and sometimes, the knit "coat" may actually be a sleeveless vest. These knitted suits or non-suits win favor with men because of their comfort and easily-maintained good looks.

Shoe Styles Go Soft on Leather, Big on Textures and Finishes

Shoe styles for men take a half-turn toward the casual, as fall shoe leathers go soft. Relaxed leather shoes spot light slip-ons, boots and demi-boots, as well as traditional tie-casuals and moccasins, now with a new look.

American leathers represented cover a versatile assortment of textures and finishes: smooth, grained, waxy, glove, cordovan, brushed patents and others, reports Leather Industries of America.

In the area of toelines for slip-ons, there are cap toes, set off with straight or slightly curved lines; walled toes; rounded-off square toes; puff-seamed moc toes.

Slip-ons in a dressy mood turn to refined hardware or leatherware—braiding, straps or leather-covered buckles.

Laced leather oxfords start a fashion comeback. There are two-tone, two-leather

spectator types, as well as casual khaki-like oxfords, conventional three- to five-eyelet ties and classic brogues.

Boots show up in weather-resistant leather finishes, and in smooth, grained, brushed, waxy, suede and crushed patent leathers. Some of the polished surfaces take on antiquing or tone-on-tone shading.

Demi-boots for business and dress as well as casual wear sport neat straps, side gored sections or spat looks.

Leather, Suede Make Grade In Autumn Jackets

In leather coats and jackets for a man's fall, suede makes the grade, with grained, antiqued, split cowhide leathers and shearing close behind. Among suede jackets, Norfolk and safari styles lead.

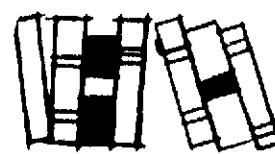
Smartly belted, stitched and pocketed, suede Norfolk and safari have a trim, tailored air.

The regulation sports jacket gains an added dimension in suede. New and colorful are "jungle suede" jackets sporting a tie-dye effect.

Brawny shearing-lined jackets and greatcoats of suede enter for the colder weather. They have roomy pockets, stitching detail and varied closings.

Often, the shearing spills over to form collar, cuffs and trim.

In the suede swing are military jackets closed with snaps, zippers or buttons; the shirt-jacket, sometimes in new perforated "mesh-suede" and suede-and-knit sweaters, sleeved or not.



Television and Radio

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—The Burbank steam plant is a director's dream spot for a chase scene—five or six stories of huge metal pipes and tanks with stairs wrapped around the outside like a giant strangling vine. The thermometer had pushed past 90 degrees as the prop men of "Matt Lincoln" piled at its base bits of light balsa wood and simulated bricks made of

foam rubber to look like a junk heap.

Vince Edwards, the former Ben Casey, M.D., and the future Matt Lincoln, M.D., was standing behind the cameras, dressed in faded blue jeans, sport shirt and sneakers, leafing through the day's edition of the Hollywood Reporter.

"This episode is about a boy who wants to blow up the steam plant," explained Edwards. "We're setting up now so the stunt man can throw the bomb."

First, the young actor playing

the boy with the bomb had to be filmed as he raced from the plant toward the pile of debris and hurled what looked like a wrapped shoe box into the middle. Then the stunt man dressed like the actor took over.

He dashed and hurled the box beyond the junk pile as flames and debris belched on cue from its center. Everybody groaned.

Minutes went by as the prop men wired the small bomb and tucked the fake bricks and litter back into the pile.

In Edwards' mobile, air-conditioned dressing room, he talked about his second doctor series for ABC.

"This time I play a psychiatrist without a couch—a social psychiatrist," Edwards said.

When the series was conceived, it was wrapped up in a two-hour pilot called "Dial Hot Line," and Vince played a psychiatric social worker supervising a telephone answering service for youth in distress. For a variety of reasons this format proved difficult to expand into a series. Edwards was given a new name, promoted to psychiatrist and the hot line was reduced to the supporting cast.

While formula series about psychiatrists have never done well in network television—"Breaking Point" and "11th Hour" made few waves—Edwards believes that the concept of a psychiatrist working in the field can lick the static quality others had.

"We are handling all sorts of contemporary problems—the unwed mother who wants to give away her baby; the priest who leaves the church and wants to marry; student confrontations, mobs; a sniper; and as the season goes on we'll get around to a lot of relevant things."

Edwards stresses that viewers will not find that Matt Lincoln is just Ben Casey with a different name and occupation. Gone are the tense, short-fused and humorless attitudes, and in their place will be an easy-mannered, out-going and concerned Samaritan.

Vince says he has pretty much patterned his character on the series' consultant, Dr. Don Muhlick, a specialist in this novel area of psychiatry.

SOCKS GOING UP

Socks are on the way up—and new over-the-calf styles for men are the reason. Fall designs in calf-covering socks show bold plaids, checks, windowpanes, prints and paisleys. Even argyles have made a comeback.

BLUEBERRY UPSIDE-DOWN CAKE

2 cups fresh or frozen dry-pack blueberries
¾ cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons lemon juice
Batter:
½ cup vegetable shortening
1 cup sugar
3 eggs
2 cups all-purpose flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
¾ cup milk
1½ cups coarsely chopped nuts
Grated rind of 1 orange
Combine blueberries, sugar, flour and lemon juice. Spread mixture in greased 10x10x2-inch baking pan. Cream shortening and gradually beat in sugar. Beat in eggs one at a time. Sift flour, baking powder and salt. Alternately, add dry ingredients and milk beginning and ending with the dry ingredients. Fold in nuts and orange rind. Pour batter over blueberries. Bake in a preheated 350-degree oven 45 minutes or until cake feels firm to the touch. Invert on platter while still hot. Serve warm, sprinkled with confectioners' sugar.



In home decorating, variety's spice arrives with accents. Here, mirror, console and wall plaque spark a priming corner for a teen's room. They're by Syroco.

Welcoming Many Family Activities, Kitchens Make Room for Living

In surveys, kitchen modernization often tops the list of most-wanted home improvement projects.

In new homes, the family room and the kitchen may be one and the same.

Some architects and decorators are going one step further and advising a return to "living in the kitchen," or at least, making the kitchen an extension of the living room, with no barriers between, so family and guests can move freely between the two areas.

Put all these facts and ideas together, and they add up to a renaissance of the kitchen as a place to live and have fun as well as work.

Concern for closer family relationships is one powerful reason for the trend. On the purely practical side, the need to make double and sometimes triple use of limited space is another.

Recent developments in furniture and furnishings, appliances and even entertainment units have led many families to the realization that the kitchen is a room for decorating, and for using at other than meal preparation times.

In the fall, thoughts turn to making the home interior more comfortable and inviting. The turn this fall might be toward the kitchen and its possibilities.

If a remodeling project is planned, fine. Here's the opportunity for expansion, for providing and decorating special areas within the kitchen—perhaps a home office for Mom, which can also be a study area for the children, or a dining area for the family.

The latter might be designed to double as a game room in the evenings, for

tabletop games everyone can enjoy.

Increase Space

Shelf, cabinet and storage space can be increased. The kitchen will look more beautiful when there's plenty of room to store everything properly—and still more beautiful when extra shelving allows for display of favorite china, silver and glassware, or special hobby collections.

New gas or electric appliances, with their slimmer, trimmer lines and colorful finishes, help dress up the kitchen and stretch kitchen space.

Separate cooktop and wall oven units increase flexibility of kitchen planning, as do work centers which can be located as space dictates—literally in the center of the room, for instance.

Even when remodeling isn't possible, many of these ideas will work in the existing kitchen, and much more can be done.

Easy-care carpeting, practical for kitchens, introduces living color, pattern and texture. New carpet tiles provide even easier do-it-yourself installation. They come with their own adhesive backing, ready to press into place.

Even small changes can make a big difference—a new treatment for the kitchen window or windows, or something as simple as bright new kitchen towels and accessories.

With the spread of transistorized portables, it's always easy to carry electronic entertainment into the kitchen, but Mom usually likes to have her own kitchen radio.

One new clock radio is designed to save space while pleasing her. It mounts under a cabinet or shelf and also has large digital numbers for quick time-telling.

MAINE THREE-BEAN SALAD

2 cans (4-oz. ea.) Maine sardines
1 can (1-lb.) cut green beans
1 can (1-lb.) lima beans
1 can (1-lb.) garbanzo beans (chick peas)
2 red onions, thinly sliced (about 1 cup)
1 green pepper, sliced
1 to 1½ cups Italian-style bottled dressing
Greens

Drain Maine sardines. Drain and combine beans. Add onion, green pepper and about ¾-cup dressing. Toss well and chill several hours. Stir once or twice. When ready to serve, add whole sardines, additional dressing to taste and toss well. Arrange on greens if desired. Makes 6 servings.

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Many Other Styles From Which to Choose

Johns-McCarthy

Coming to Terms with the Midi

By HELEN HENNESSY
NEA Women's Editor

NEW YORK — (NEA) — Ever pick up the fashion pages and feel that the newest fashions are always photographed on the best-looking gals who are tall, lean and perfect in every way from head to toe? Disheartening, isn't it? These models would look divine in anything.

Most of us react to midi-length clothes with a similar attitude—the feeling that they are only for the tall, the young, the thin and the beautiful. But it's not true.

The following three cases of "real people's" reactions to the midi will assure you that it is much more than a fashion model's delight.

A young woman who books tours for a large travel agency has been a fan of mini-everything for years but fall and winter will be a midi season for her. She has set up some rather high standards for herself concerning the midi because she strongly believes that one must be well put together to carry off any long hemline successfully. This is more important than being tall or thin. She thinks that dark stockings and shoes or boots are absolutely necessary to complete a long lean line.

Her favorite midi looks are suits and coats and midi anything over pants. Right now she can't quite picture herself in a midi dress without pants and is aghast at the thought of tripping down the ski slopes in a midi ski parka.

The second woman interviewed is a mother of two youngsters who also admits to being a true mini devotee. When she was first confronted with the news of the longuette, she reacted in a negative way, especially because she measures about 5 feet 4 inches in height and had seen the midi length photographed only on tall, slender people. After a little self-education and mind-opening she started to become accustomed to the new length and the more she saw it the better it looked to her. However, she said, she refuses to think of this length in terms of a return to the '30s, '40s or '50s. For the most part, dressing wasn't a total fashion look then. Long lengths were merely the prevailing style and were accepted without question.

Getting down to the practicalities of the midi coat, this young mother can't shout enough bravos. Not only is it warm but it looks super over pants which add additional warmth for the everyday session in the park with the children.

The third girl who was asked to air her feelings is in her late teens and about to start college. She claims she doesn't plan to abandon all her miniskirts but will most certainly add several midi-length things to her wardrobe. And she delights in the idea that she will be able to sit down in a bus without pulling and tugging to assure decency.

The midi has its points.
(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)



STITCHIN' TIME

By JOANNE SCHREIBER

Now that sheets are permanently pressed and prettily patterned, smart gals are snapping them up to use for quick-to-stitch outfits. A double sheet, measuring 90x115 inches, is equivalent to six yards of 45-inch fabric—a great buy in any market.

Today's culotte idea comes from the designers at West Point Pepperell, who used a bright plaid sheet for this at-home set. No lining, no zippers or buttonholes, and almost no hand-stitching make a whiz to sew.

Make a pattern first. Tape newspapers together to measure waist-to-floor length plus 4 inches along vertical side, hip measurement plus 26 inches along horizontal side. Fold paper in half lengthwise, with fold at your right.

Measure 14 inches down from top of pattern and draw line across pattern. This is your crotch-depth guide. For center front mark draw line 2 1/2 inches in from folded edge. For center back mark, draw line 5 inches in from selvages. Cut out curved crotch sections as shown in diagram, making back curve longer and deeper than front curve. Cut out marked crotch sections. Unfold paper and place on sheet in area indicated on diagram. Mark other pieces on sheet as shown, and cut. Cut culotte-pants section in half along original fold line.

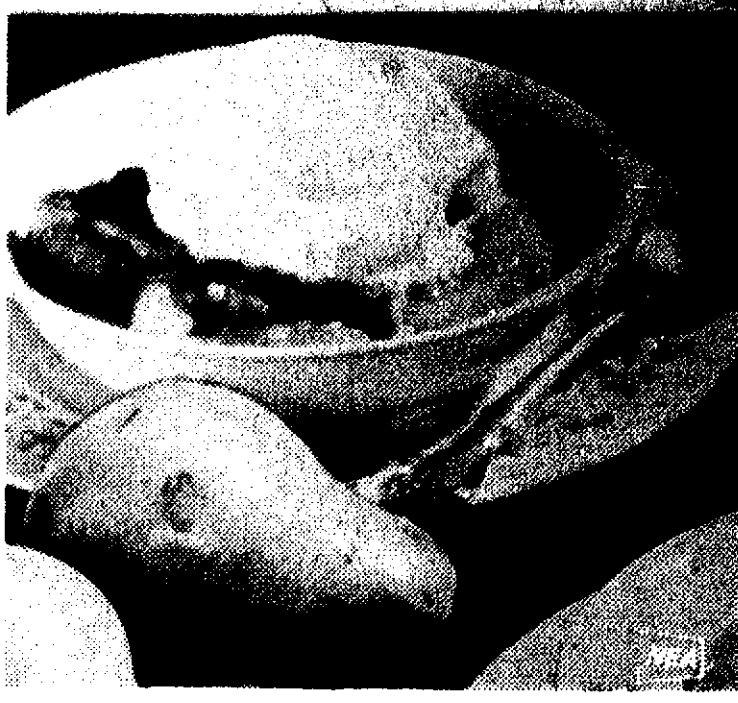
With right sides facing, join culotte pieces along front and back crotch lines. Join leg seams. Make drawstring casing at top and insert grosgrain ribbon. Mark, turn and stitch hem.

To make the halter, stitch 1/2-inch hem on longest edge

of halter. Fold halter in half, right sides together. Sew two ends together for 8 inches up from lower edge, leaving opening at bottom for neck tie. Hem neck tie. Slip one end through opening in halter and tie at back of neck. Adjust folds of material at neckline. Bring points of halter around to back of waistline, adjust halter to fit snugly through midriff. Mark halter at waistline and trim to 1/2-inch. Face bottom edge of halter with wide bias binding. Join points with hook and eye or with ties of bias binding. To make waist tie, fold in half lengthwise, stitch, turn and press.

Quick, easy and inexpensive—and perfect for patio parties!

(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)



Old-world pear cobbler is year-round treat.

OLD-WORLD PEAR COBBLER

Base:
3 lbs. fresh pears (about 6 cups sliced)
1/2 cup firmly packed brown sugar
2 teaspoons lemon juice

Topping:
1 cup buttermilk pancake mix
3/4 cup firmly packed brown sugar
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
1 egg, beaten
1/2 cup butter or margarine, melted

Heat oven to 375 degrees. For base, peel and slice pears. Toss lightly with brown sugar and lemon juice and place in 9-inch square baking pan.

For topping, combine pancake mix, brown sugar and nutmeg. Stir in egg until mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Sprinkle evenly over pear base. Drizzle with melted butter. Bake in preheated 375-degree oven 40 to 45 minutes. Serve warm with cream or ice cream. Makes 9 servings.



One double bed sheet and ingenious cutting instructions add up to a plaid patio ensemble. Drawstring design and plenty of ease making this suitable for sizes 8 to 14.

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HERBERT BURNS

When It's Time for Mixing, Leather Is Life of the Party

Home fashions like good mixers—materials from wood to glass to steel. And leather is the life of the party.

Take chairs, for instance. Director's chair styles come with stainless steel frame, leather seat and back, or a clear plastic frame with leather seat.

Other leather chair leaders include wrought iron dining chairs, with smooth or patent seats, tufted barrel chairs, club chairs with matching ottomans, leather-covered stools.

"Leather-and" sofas find leather combining with chrome, aluminum, cane and other woods. Squashy all-leather sofas have a 30's look. To enhance a room or hall are leather-upholstered love-seats and benches.

New way leather is highlighted in the home as a complete covering for the clean lines of a Parsons table. In bright shades, the leather-covered table colorfully accents a room.

Traditionally, leather has mixed well—and still does—as an inlay for a table, desk or cabinet.

As room accessories, there are lamps with leather-covered bases, leather pillows for chair or sofa, leather screens.

Today's wider range of leather colors enhances leather's ability to mix and blend with the general color scheme.

As home fashion demands, textures of American upholstery leathers are richly varied—cowhide, calf, suede, embossed, printed and patent among them.



Fake snake glides temptingly into fashion, in a variety of man-made fabrics and finishes, such as the cobra-textured vinyl shown here. Double-breasted midi trench coat and shaped tunic jacket over wrap-around mini skirt illustrate fall's options in lengths. By Fox Hunt in Lowenstein Fabrics' wipe-clean, cotton-backed vinyl.

Making Every Color Right Is Aim For Autumn Hues, Clear and True

Color for fall is clear and true, ranging from deep tones to light hues—making every color autumn right.

Black, important for evening fashions, comes in dark fall lusters—such as black caviar. Navy, the nautical blue, launches new dark tones that can be worn after five in place of black.

Browns in warm tones, with not quite the darkness of last season, place emphasis on mid-browns—chocolate, coffee and coconut.

Orange tones compete with yellow. Yam and pumpkin are especially effective when bordering brown.

Red is strong, in deep tones.

Brick, tile, ruby, raspberry and persimmon are red hot for fall.

Fashion strikes purple tones in violet that's clear and strong, plus real purple, dusky violet, ultra soft purple mauves, Indian violet and plum.

New medium blues such as cadet blue, and plenty of teal, turquoise, pheasant and regiment blue are to be seen.

Greens are deep, whether blued or bright. Some move to yellow for chartreuse or lime, perhaps even vine green. In between there's ice green, and concentrated greenery includes bottle and emerald, both dark and rich.

SEEN IN SEVENTEEN

Thermo-Jac Fox & Hounds

TJ's foxy houndstooth boldly hunts for company. Fit 'n Flare pant chooses brown velvet-trimmed, flared frock coat jumps at the chance to be with TJ's classic pleated skirt. Green/white/gold hounds-tooth check. Acrilan acrylic bonded to acetate tricot. Pant, \$18.00. Pleated skirt, \$14.00. Frock coat, \$30.00. Waistcoat of finest cotton velvet, \$14.00. 3-13.

Stock tie shirt is romantic understatement in softest acetate, nylon crepe with full wrap-around stock tie. White, forest green, brown, gold. 6-13. \$12.00.

LIKE TO BE A TJ MODEL IN SEVENTEEN? Model application with every Thermo-Jac item!

Rakey's
STYLE SHOPPE



Turtlenecks and tunics get full nod from sportswear designers. U-neck is new for polyester-cotton tunic, while nylon turtleneck is striped to coordinate. Fashions from Koret of California; tunic in Phillips 66 nylon.

Jumpers on the fall circuit are very likely to double as dresses or even coats. Pocket details, top stitching and buttons spark this one, in acrylic bonded to acetate, shown with turtleneck top. It's from Flutterbye.

Tasty Switch in Brunch Menu

By AILEEN CLAIRE
NEA Food Editor

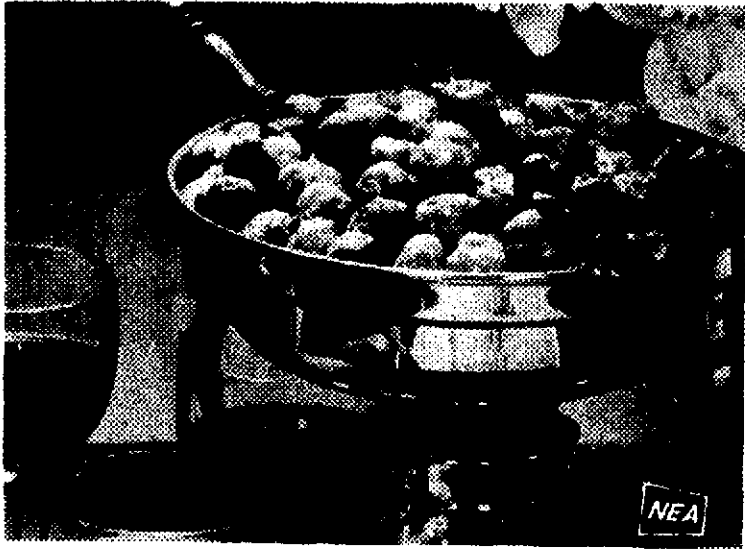
Brunches are gaining popularity as ways to entertain weekend guests. They can be simple or elaborate.

One "Emily Post" facet going for the brunch party is the unwritten rule that guests leave no later than 3 p.m. with the food served between 12 and 1 with a punch, medium-dry rose wine or merely tomato juice and coffee. Eggs Benedict, scrambled eggs or omelet-souffles often are served.

Try a variation on the eggs-for-brunch theme and serve little ham meatballs made in a wine-cream sauce and served on toast. Prepare the meatballs ahead and just before serving add cream, seasonings and heat through.

BRUNCH HAM NUGGETS IN CREAM

1 pound uncooked smoked ham, ground
¾ pound fresh pork, ground
½ cup cracker meal or crushed saltine cracker crumbs
1 egg, beaten
½ cup hot milk
About 4 tablespoons butter



Brunch of ham nuggets in cream on toast is different.

2 cups heavy (whipping) cream
½ cup pink wine
1 tablespoon prepared horseradish
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
Crisp thin toast points
Watercress

Thoroughly mix together the ham, pork and crumbs. Mix in egg, then milk. Shape into small balls no more than 1 inch in diameter. Melt butter over low heat in a

frying pan, add meat balls and slowly brown well on all sides. Discard any excess drippings in frying pan. Add cream, wine, horseradish and salt and a generous amount of pepper to taste. Heat to bubbling, stirring gently, then simmer for about 2 minutes or until sauce cooks down just slightly. Serve over toast points (triangles). Garnish with watercress. Makes 8 servings.

(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

FOOD FOR AMERICANS



Use Leftover Beef For a Potluck Pie

By AILEEN CLAIRE, NEA Food Editor



Leftover beef stars in hearty pot luck pie.

Leftover beef makes a perfect base for a Monday Potluck Pie with the addition of some prepared foods and fresh vegetables.

Serve it with a salad, bread and a fresh fruit pie.

MONDAY POTLUCK PIE

1 tablespoon butter
1 tablespoon oil
2 medium-sized onions, sliced into rings
¼ cup ground beef or diced cold roast
1 can mushrooms (about ½ cup)
1 tablespoon flour
2 ½-ounce cans corned beef spread
¼ teaspoon garlic powder
½ teaspoon horseradish
1 cup cooked sliced carrots (fresh or canned)
1 package instant potato (four servings)
¼ teaspoon nutmeg

Melt butter and oil in fry pan. Fry onion slices over low heat until soft. Remove onions and drain. Fry meat and mushrooms in remaining shortening mixture for three minutes. Stir in flour, corned beef spread, garlic powder and horseradish. Layer ½-cup carrots in a 1½-quart casserole dish, then place corned beef spread mixture over them. Cover with fried onions. Make up potato mix accord-

ing to package directions, stirring in nutmeg. Place potato mixture over onions. Bake at 400 degrees for 10 minutes. Decorate top of casserole with remaining carrot slices. Makes 5-6 servings.



Layered look, at leisure for autumn, sees a mid-1960s long tunic top, slim pants, all in nylon knit. It's by Benson and Partner, in Eukature nylon.

Color '70s Woman Positive

By HELEN HENNESSY
NEA Women's Editor

NEW YORK — (NEA) — Grandma thought it was wicked. Grandpa thought it was fun. The nicest ladies never did it—or only secretly. But today's woman loves it—unabashedly delighting in coloring her hair. Whether it is truly a secret known only to her hairdresser or a striking affirmation of her own personality, hair coloring has come a long way.

Today more women than ever before—thanks to the remarkable advances in hair-color products and ease of application—are coloring their hair to a glowing new vibrancy, doing wonders for their spirits and good looks.

Who is the woman who colors her hair? What is she like? What makes her different from those ladies whose untouched and often drab hair has not known the

excitement of shining new color?

According to a recent national survey (taken by Clairol), the lady who colors her hair is generally a very outgoing person, one whom we'd all be glad to know. The survey finds her more experimental, happy with herself and wanting to improve her image. She's also more interested in what's going on. The positive '70s woman, in fact.

Education appears high on her list of assets. Forty-four per cent of the women currently using hair color have at least four years of high school and 26 per cent are college graduates as opposed to 16 per cent of those who don't use hair color, according to the survey.

In careers, too, our new woman is ahead of the game. Fifty-six per cent of current hair coloring users believe a woman is happier

in the home if she also has a career. And 31 per cent are working women. In fact, part of the explanation of the appeal of hair coloring is that it's easy to do and takes so little of a busy woman's time.

"We usually recommend that a first-time user try a semi-permanent shampoo-in color," explained Leslie Blanchard, hair coloring expert. "It's generally designed to quickly turn a drab, faded brownette into a sparkling brunette but it also offers the opportunity to experiment a little due to its semi-permanent quality."

American homemakers also feel the need to brighten up their hair. Among all non-working housewives consulted, 61 per cent reported that they color their hair. These are no ladies of leisure. Fully 52 per cent have children under the age of 17, the really rough "bringing-up-junior" years.

Who wants the daily reminder that time is passing? The fact that a woman looks more youthful influences her to act younger—but not disproportionately young. In keeping with this attitude most women prefer to select an exciting shade nearest their own.

"Psychologically, the newer products with softer names make you feel feminine," explained one pretty Madison Avenue secretary. "I'm attracted to names like Nice 'n Easy, Happiness, Loving Care and Midnight Sun because they're so obviously female."

The business of hair coloring has come a long way from the early 1900s when there were products like Jefferson's White Henna and Mrs. Potter's Walnut Juice Hair Satin. But apparently, the ladies were coloring away even then.

(Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)



Happiness is a pretty girl, a beguiling smile and braids. This sleek hairstyle was created by Ragn of Copenhagen and tinted to match the burnished brightness of The Old Copper Shop in Copenhagen. (Clairol)

Hope, Ark.
Store Hours
9-5:30 Daily
Free Parking

STOREWIDE

BACK-TO-SCHOOL SAVINGS

Girls Back to School DRESS SALE

Reg. 2.99.....	\$2 ⁶⁷
Reg. 3.99.....	\$3 ⁰⁰
Reg. 4.99.....	\$4 ⁴⁴
Reg. 5.99.....	\$5 ⁰⁰
Reg. 6.99.....	\$6 ⁴⁴

Bright...Right...classroom fashions for every age. The school bell is ringing for West Back-to-School jamboree of dresses. Select from permanent press plaids, prints, and lace trimmed solids. These are reduced from our regular stock.

Teenage and Ladies DRESS SALE

Reg. 6.99 to 8.99	\$6 ⁶⁷
Reg. 9.99 to 13.99	\$9 ⁷⁷

Our racks are full of smart styles for back-to-school, and we have one just right for you. Select from transitional or early fall fabrics that are a pleasure to wear. You can choose from beautiful plaids, stripes, checks, solids, and many novelty patterns. Sizes in Petties 1 to 11, and Juniors 5 to 13.

Teenage and Ladies Size PANTY HOSE

57¢ Pair

The perfect answer for any skirt length. Select from several shades in first quality construction seamless sheer panty hose. Select from three sizes.

Girls SCHOOL SHOES

10% Off

Loafers - Oxfords - Canvas - Patents - Velveteen. All Styles Included

Teenage SCHOOL SKIRTS

\$3²²

Skip into class wearing a skirt from our big collection top styles for school and casual wear. Select several to match your favorite top from our back-to-school collection. Fabrics of bonded acrylic, dacron & cotton blends, and many others. Styles in pleated, A-line, straight, and novelty trims. Sizes 8-18.

LADIES' LOAFERS

\$10

ROYAL MAID

Selection from a choice of fashion loafers to flatter the back-to-school miss from West's Shoe Department, in kinkable patterned softie, tricot lined with stitched saddle or interlaced ornament or grain leather softie tricot lined with three straps. Try a pair of these for extra comfort and wearing pleasure. Colors in Black, Navy, Red, Brown, and Camel. Sizes 6½-9 Narrow; 5-10 Medium.

Boys WESTERN JEANS

2 FOR 5⁰⁰

A tough 11½ oz. bull denim twill of 50% Poly, and 50% Cotton in an authentic western jean make. Colors are: Teal Blue, Brass, Green, Black and White Regular and slim in sizes 6 to 16.)

Mens WINDBREAKERS

\$3⁸⁸

Water repellent — Machine washable — 52% polyester — 48% cotton.

New Shipment Just Received

Dacron Double Knit

First quality 100% dacron double knit, reduced from our regular stock of fall colors and patterns. The miracle fabric that never needs ironing or dry cleaning, just wash, dry and wear time and time again. Guaranteed machine washable and color fast.

Boys & Mens ORLON CREW SOCKS

Boys **3 for 1⁰⁰**
Mens **2 for 1⁰⁰**

High bulk orlon crew socks in an array of colors. First Quality construction in stretch sizes.

3 Days Only \$3⁸⁸ yard

Back to School

THEN AND NOW

Kate Greenaway

Watch them "flip" when they see me in my Kate Greenaway dress — done in a durable press cotton that never needs ironing. Flip skirt is topped with a pleated band. In paprika or gold. Sizes 8 to 14.

under execution or other process thereon, except such as may be rendered for the purchase money or for specific liens, laborers' or mechanics' liens for improving the same, or for taxes, or against executors, administrators, guardians, receivers, attorneys for monies collected by them and other trustees of an express trust for monies due from them in their fiduciary capacity.

(d) The homestead outside any city, town or village, owned and occupied as a residence, shall consist of not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of land, with the improvements thereon, to be selected by the owner, provided the same shall not exceed in value the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and in no event shall the homestead be reduced to less than eighty acres, without regard to value.

(e) The homestead in any city, town or village, owned and occupied as a residence, shall consist of not exceeding one acre of land, with the improvements thereon, to be selected by the owner, provided the same shall not exceed in value the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars, and in no event shall such homestead be reduced to less than one-half of an acre of land, without regard to value.

(f) If the owner of a homestead dies, leaving a widow, but no children, and said widow has no separate homestead in her own right, the same shall be exempt, and the rents and profits thereof shall vest in her during her natural life, provided that if the owner leaves children, one or more, said child or children shall share with said widow and be entitled to half the rents and profits till each of them arrives at twenty-one years of age—each child's right to cease at twenty-one years of age—and the shares to go to the younger children, and then all to go to the widow, and provided that said widow or children may reside on the homestead or not; and in case of the death of the widow all of said homestead shall be vested in the minor children of the testator or intestate.

(g) The homestead provided for in this Section shall inure to the benefit of the minor children, under the exemptions herein provided, after the decease of the parents.

(h) The real and personal property of any femme covert in this State acquired either before or after marriage, whether by gift, grant, inheritance, devise or otherwise, shall, so long as she may choose, be and remain her separate estate and property and may be devised, bequeathed or conveyed by her the same as if she were a femme sole, and the same shall not be subject to the debts of her husband.

Suffrage and Elections

Section 2.

VOTER REGISTRATION

Sections 1 through 18 of Amendment 51 to the Constitution of 1874 are hereby incorporated by reference. Such Sections shall be deemed to be effective as of the effective date of Amendment 51 to the Constitution of 1874, and shall continue in effect unless changed in accordance with Schedule II. This Section 2, and the power of the General Assembly to change it, are subject to the express provisions of Article 9, Section 3.

Finance and Taxation

Section 3.

CONVERSION OF BONDS

(a) Bonds described in Article 7, Section 12, shall not be sold at a discount or converted into any greater principal amount.

NON-DIVERSION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS

(b) No State monies derived from any fees, excises, or license taxes relating to registration, operation, or use of vehicles on public highways, or to fuels used for propelling such vehicles, shall be expended for other than cost of administering such acts, statutory refunds and adjustments allowed therein, prevention or reduction of air pollution, payment of highway obligations, costs for construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of public highways, streets, roads, and bridges and expense of enforcing State and local traffic ordinances and laws.

SCHEDULE III. TEMPORARY PROVISIONS

To insure the orderly transition from the Constitution of 1874 to this Constitution, the following temporary provisions are set forth to be effective for such period as may be applicable:

Declaration of Rights

Section 1.

EXEMPTIONS

The exemptions contained in the Constitution of 1874 shall apply to all debts contracted prior to the effective date of this Constitution.

Legislative Branch

Section 2.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT

(a) The composition of the House of Representatives and the Senate established in Article 3, Section 1, shall become effective January 1, 1973.

(b) The Board of Apportionment shall reapportion the General Assembly according to Article 3, Section 3 of this Constitution following the federal decennial census of 1970. This Section and Sections 3 and 4 of Article 3 shall become effective January 1, 1971. The apportionment under Sections 3 and 4 of Article 3 shall be made after the necessary figures and maps are available, and shall not be effective until January 1, 1973; provided that all candidates for the General Assembly shall run for election in 1972 in accordance with the new apportionment.

Executive Branch

Section 3.

INITIAL SELECTION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

(a) The executive officers specified in Article 4, Section 1, shall be elected in the general election in 1974 and shall assume office January 1, 1975. Until such date, the executive officers shall be a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer of State, Auditor of State, State Land Commissioner, and Attorney General, who shall be elected by the direct vote of the people, to serve two-year terms and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

TERMS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

(b) After January 15, 1975, the General Assembly may change the title of the Auditor-Treasurer and Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State to such titles as may more clearly reflect their duties.

INTERIM DUTIES OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND SECRETARY OF STATE

(c) (i) Until January 1, 1975, the title Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State, as such title is used in the following sections, shall refer to the officer named following the section number:

Article 3, Section 4 — Secretary of State

Article 3, Section 16 — Secretary of State

Article 4, Section 3 — Lieutenant Governor

Article 4, Section 4 — Lieutenant Governor

Article 4, Section 5 — Lieutenant Governor

Article 10, Section 2 — Secretary of State

Article 10, Section 4 — Secretary of State

Article 11, Section 6(c) — Lieutenant Governor

(ii) As to Article 4, Section 8, until January 1, 1975, each officer shall perform such duties as are now specified for his respective office or as may be provided by law.

COMPENSATION OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

(d) Upon the effective date of this Constitution and until changed by law, the compensation of the elective officers of the Executive Branch shall continue as then in effect. No change in the compensation of such officers shall take effect during the term in which such change is enacted, except during the term in which this Constitution takes effect.

INITIAL ALLOCATION OF PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS

(e) The initial allocation of the Executive Branch under Section 12 of Article 4 shall be made by the General Assembly prior to the adjournment of its regular session in 1975. If the allocation is not completed by such time, the Governor shall within one year thereafter make the initial allocation of all such offices, agencies, or instrumentalities, except educational, quasi-judicial, and professional licensing and disciplining boards, by executive order which shall have the force of law.

MEMBERS OF HIGHWAY COMMISSION AND GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

(f) Members of the Highway Commission and Game and Fish Commission serving at the time of adoption of this Constitution shall continue to serve the full terms for which they have been appointed.

COUNTY GAME COMMISSIONS

(g) Article 4, Section 14 shall not repeal, alter, or modify the provisions of any existing special laws creating a county game commission.

Judicial Branch

Section 4.

TENURE OF PRESENT JUDGES

(a) All Circuit, Chancery, and Probate Court judges in office at the time this Constitution becomes effective shall continue in office as District Court judges, and Municipal Court judges shall continue as County Trial Court judges. Each such judge shall continue in office until the end of the term for which he was elected, and may be a candidate to succeed himself.

JURISDICTION OF PRESENT COURTS

(b) The jurisdiction hereby conferred on District Courts shall include all matters previously cognizable by Circuit, Chancery, and Probate Courts and all judicial matters previously cognizable by County and Common Pleas Courts. The geographic districts and subject-matter divisions of the Chancery and Circuit Courts existing at the time this Constitution takes effect shall become districts and divisions of the District Court hereby established until changed pursuant to this Constitution. Until otherwise modified, County Trial Courts shall have the jurisdiction vested in Municipal, Juvenile, Police, Mayor's, and Justice of the Peace Courts at the time this Constitution takes effect.

PRIVATE PRACTICE OF LAW BY DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

(c) District Attorneys may engage in the private practice of law until the beginning of their terms following the 1972 general election.

Local Government

Section 5.

COMBINED COUNTY OFFICES

(a) In those counties where any of the elective offices are now combined they shall remain combined until changed pursuant to this Constitution.

COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

(b) Elections of members of the County Council and other officers named in Article 6, Section 4, shall be held initially in the general election of 1972, and such officers shall assume office on January 1, 1973.

AUTHORITY OF QUORUM COURT

(c) Members of the quorum or levying courts of each county elected in November 1970 shall retain their tax-levying and appropriating authority until their terms expire December 31, 1972.

PROCEDURE FOR COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EXERCISE OF POWER

(d) Where this Constitution requires the General Assembly to establish procedures for the exercise of rights or privileges granted by this Constitution to any county or municipality and no such procedures exist at any time after the adoption of this Constitution, the governing body of any county or municipality may establish procedures for the exercise of such rights or privileges. Such procedures shall be set out in full in a public record of the proceedings of the governing body. Any procedures subsequently prescribed by the General Assembly shall not invalidate any otherwise valid action taken pursuant to this provision.

Finance and Taxation

Section 6.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS

(a) The assessed valuation of property subject to ad valorem

taxation shall not be required to exceed twenty percent of value for ten years after approval of this Constitution.

TAXES AND BONDS

(b) Taxes levied prior to the effective date of this Constitution shall continue in force until abolished, reduced, or increased as provided by law. All bonds and other evidences of indebtedness authorized prior to the effective date of this Constitution shall be governed by the constitutional provisions and laws in effect at the time of authorization.

General Provisions

Section 7.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF CONSTITUTION

(a) This Constitution, upon adoption as provided by law, shall take effect July 1, 1971, and the Constitution of 1874 as amended shall cease to be effective, except as otherwise specifically provided in this Schedule.

CONTINUANCE OF LAWS

(b) (i) All laws now in force which are not inconsistent with this Constitution shall continue in force until amended or repealed.

(ii) All prior laws which are inconsistent with the local powers herein granted to municipalities or counties shall continue in force until changed by ordinance. Wherever the words "county judge" or "judge of the county court" appear in existing statutes, they shall be construed to refer to the County Administrator.

(iii) Wherever the words "county court" or "levying court" or "quorum court" appear in existing statutes, they shall be construed, except for judicial matters, to refer to the County Council. Wherever reference is made to orders of a county court in existing statutes, it shall be construed, except for judicial matters, to refer to an ordinance of the county.

(iv) All writs, actions, suits, proceedings, civil or criminal liabilities, prosecutions, judgments, sentences, orders, decrees, regulations, appeals, causes of action, contracts, claims, demands, franchises, licenses, permits, titles, and rights existing on the effective date of this Constitution shall continue unaffected except as modified in accordance with this Constitution.

CONTINUANCE IN OFFICE

(c) All officers shall continue to exercise their powers and duties until their offices are altered or abolished or their successors have been selected and qualified in accordance with this Constitution or the laws or ordinances enacted pursuant thereto. Except as provided in Section 2 of this Schedule III, no provision of this Constitution or any law shall shorten the term of office of any person elected at or prior to the election at which this Constitution was adopted. The term "judicial district" as used in Article 5, Section 17 shall refer to districts of the circuit courts, unless such districts are changed pursuant to this Constitution.

IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION

(d) As soon as practicable, the Attorney General shall recommend to the General Assembly legislation necessary to implement this Constitution. Upon adoption of this Constitution, and prior to July 1, 1971, the General Assembly may by law implement the provisions of, or exercise powers granted in, this Constitution. Such laws shall not become effective prior to July 1, 1971.

Amendment and Revision

Section 8.

INCORPORATION OF AMENDMENTS

(a) (i) All amendments to this Constitution shall be incorporated into the appropriate article or section by the Attorney General.

(ii) All amendments and alterations of the titles of Auditor-Treasurer and Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State by the General Assembly, shall be incorporated into copies of this Constitution printed by the State.

INCORPORATION OF SCHEDULE

(b) Upon the adoption of this Constitution the provisions of Schedule I and Schedule II shall be compiled in Arkansas Statutes (1947). When the provisions are so compiled, they shall no longer be considered a part of this Constitution, but shall have the effect provided in said Schedules. The several sections of Schedule III shall be considered as a part of this Constitution for such time as their effectiveness shall be required.

AMENDMENTS

(c) Amendments to this Constitution may be submitted by the people pursuant to Amendment 7 to the Constitution of 1874, to be voted on in the general election of 1970. If adopted by a majority vote such amendment shall become a part of the Constitution of 1970, if adopted, and shall replace or supersede all provisions in conflict therewith.

Ratification of Constitution

Section 9.

BALLOT PROPOSAL

This Constitution, including the Schedule, shall be submitted to the people of Arkansas at the 1970 general election in accordance with Act 42 of the First Extraordinary Session of the Sixty-Sixth General Assembly. The proposal on the ballot shall read as follows:

Proposed Constitution of Arkansas of 1970

For the Constitution of 1970 ☐

Against the Constitution of 1970 ☐

First Draft filed:

February 27, 1970

Final Draft filed:

April 10, 1970

ARTICLE AND SECTION TITLES AND NUMBERS

All titles of Articles, Sections, or subsections are included for identification purposes only and are not a part of this Constitution. Number or letter designations of Articles, Sections, or subsections are included for reference purposes only and have no substantive effect on the text.

KELLY BRYANT
Secretary of State

Proposed ARKANSAS CONSTITUTION OF 1970

Proposed ARKANSAS CONSTITUTION of 1970

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the State of Arkansas, grateful to Almighty God for the privilege of choosing our own form of government and for our civil and religious liberty, and desiring to perpetuate and secure these blessings to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

Article 1: Principles of Government

SOURCE OF POWER

Section 1. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their protection, security, and benefit; and they have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same in such manner as they may think proper.

INHERENT AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS

Section 2. All men are created equally free and independent and have inherent and inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

REDRESS OF WRONGS

Section 3. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the law for all injuries or wrongs he may receive to his person, property, or reputation; he shall obtain justice freely and without purchase, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

POWERS OF THE STATE

Section 4. The enumeration in this Constitution of specified powers and functions shall not be construed as a limitation of the powers of State government, but the State government shall have all of the powers not denied by this Constitution or the Constitution of the United States.

SEPARATION OF POWERS

Section 5. The powers of the government of the State shall be divided into three separate branches: the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. No person or group of persons belonging to or constituting one branch shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as expressly permitted in this Constitution.

EMINENT DOMAIN

Section 6. The State's right of eminent domain is conceded.

Article 2: Declaration of Rights

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW

Section 1. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person ever be deprived of any right, privilege, or immunity, nor exempted from any burden or duty, on account of race, color, or national origin.

DUE PROCESS OF LAW

Section 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS

Section 3. The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolate. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and all persons may freely speak, write, and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right.

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY AND PETITION

Section 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble to consult for the common good, and to petition, by address or remonstrance, the government, or any department thereof shall never be abridged.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION

Section 5. All men have a natural right to worship according to the dictates of their own consciences. No man can be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent. No preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishment, denomination, or mode of worship. No

SUPPLEMENT TO:

News Herald	Alma	Herald	Louisville
Daily Siftings Herald (D)	Arkadelphia	Lafayette County Democrat	Louisville
Southern Standard	Arkadelphia	Leader	Lincoln
Little River News	Ashdown	Ark. Democrat (D)	Little Rock
Chronicle	Atkins	Ark. Gazette (D)	Little Rock
Advocate	Augusta	Daily Record (D)	Little Rock
Banner	Bald Knob	Daily Record	Little Rock
Daily Guard (D)	Batesville	Democrat	Lonoke
Weekly Record	Batesville	Banner News (D)	Magnolia
News	Beebe	Weekly Banner News	Magnolia
Courier	Benton	Daily Record (D)	Malvern
Saline County News	Benton	Meteor-Journal	Malvern
Benton County Democrat	Bentonville	Democrat	Mammoth Spring
Star Progress	Berryville	Citizen	Mansfield
Courier News (D)	Blytheville	Courier-Index	Marianna
Democrat	Booneville	Tribune	Marked Tree
Pioneer	Bradley	Mountain Wave	Marshall
Argus	Brinkley	Messenger	Marvell
Citizen	Brinkley	Leader	McCrory
Star Herald	Cabot	Times	McGehee
Calico Rock Progress	Calico Rock	Melbourne Times	Melbourne
Daily News (D)	Camden	Evening Star (D)	Mena
Carlisle Independent	Carlisle	Weekly Star	Mena
Sharp County Record	Cave City	Advance Monticellonian	Monticello
Express	Charleston	Democrat	Morrilton
Monroe County Sun	Clarendon	Conway County Petit Jean	Morrilton
Johnson County Graphic	Clarksville	Country Headlight	Mt. Home
Herald Democrat	Clarksville	Baxter Bulletin	Mt. Ida
Van Buren Democrat	Clinton	Montgomery County News	Mt. View
Log Cabin Democrat (D)	Conway	Stone County Leader	Mulberry
Log Cabin Democrat	Conway	Crawford County Bulletin	Murfreesboro
Clay County Courier	Corning	Pike County Courier	Nashville
Democrat	Cotton Plant	News	Newport
News Observer	Crossett	Daily Independent (D)	Newport
Yell County Record	Danville	Weekly Independent	No. Little Rock
Post-Dispatch	Dardanelle	Times	Osceola
Herald	Decatur	Times	Ozark
Daily Citizen (D)	DeQueen	Spectator	Paragould
Bee	DeQueen	Daily Press (D)	Paris
News	Dermott	Express	Paris
White River Journal	Des Arc	Progress	Paris
Times	DeValls Bluff	Cross County Times	Pearlin
Era-Enterprise	DeWitt	Graphic	Poa Ridge
Clarion	Dumas	Perry County News	Perryville
News-Times (D)	El Dorado	Perry County Petit Jean	Perryville
Democrat	England	Country Headlight	Piggott
Enterprise	Eudora	Times	Pine Bluff
Times-Echo	Eureka Springs	Commercial (D)	Pine Bluff
N.W. Ark. Times (D)	Fayetteville	News	Pocahontas
News Advocate	Fordyce	Star Herald	Prairie Grove
Sun	Foreman	Enterprise	Prescott
Daily-Times Herald (D)	Forrest City	Nevada News	Prescott
Crowley Ridge Chronicle	Forrest City	Nevada County Picayune	Rector
S. W. Times Record (D)	Ft. Smith	Clay County Democrat	Rison
News-Examiner	Ft. Smith	Cleveland County Herald	Rogers
Journal-Advance	Gentry	Daily News (D)	Rogers
Herald	Glenwood	Democrat	Russellville
News-Herald	Gravette	Courier-Democrat (D)	Russellville
Tribune	Green Forest	Weekly Courier-Democrat	Salem
Democrat	Greenwood	Headlight	Searcy
Times	Gurdon	Daily Citizen (D)	Searcy
So. Ark. Accent	Hampton	White County Citizen	Sheridan
Sharp County Independent	Hardy	Headlight	Siloam Springs
Modern News	Harrisburg	Herald & Democrat	Siloam Springs
Daily Times (D)	Harrison	Interstate News	Smackover
Boone County Headlight	Harrison	Smackover Journal	Springdale
Grand Prairie Herald	Hazen	News (D)	Star City
Cleburne County Times	Heber Springs	Lincoln Ledger	Stephens
World (D)	Helena	Star	Stuttgart
Star (D)	Hope	Daily Leader (D)	Stuttgart
News	Hot Springs	Stuttgart Standard	Tennant
Sentinel Record (D)	Hot Springs	Gazette & Daily News (D)	Tennant
Star Herald	Hughes	Democrat	Trumann
Madison County Record	Huntsville	Record	Tuckerman
Journal	Imboden	Press-Argus	Van Buren
Daily News (D)	Jacksonville	News	Walton
Weekly News	Jacksonville	Times-Dispatch	Walton Ridge
Informers-Times	Jasper	Eagle Democrat	Warren
Evening Sun (D)	Jonesboro	Twin City Tribune	West Helena
White County Record	Judsonia	Evening Times (D)	West Memphis
Chicot Spectator	Lake Village	Progress	Wynne
News Record	Lepanto	Mountain Echo	Yellville

religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any public office, trust, or benefit.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Section 6. The General Assembly shall not grant or deny to any citizen or class of citizens privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not equally belong to all citizens.

UNREASONABLE SEARCHES, SEIZURES, AND INVASION OF PRIVACY

Section 7.

(a) The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall be issued except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

(b) The right of the people to be secure against unreasonable invasions of privacy shall not be violated.

HABEAS CORPUS

Section 8. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except by the General Assembly in case of rebellion, insurrection, or invasion, when the public safety may require it.

CRIMINAL CHARGE

Section 9. No person shall be held to answer a felony charge except on presentment or indictment of a grand jury or on information filed by the District Attorney, except in cases arising in the armed forces of the State when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

RIGHTS OF ACCUSED

Section 10. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to the assistance of counsel for his defense, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to have a copy thereof, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to be heard by himself and his counsel. He shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the crime is alleged to have been committed; provided that the venue may be changed upon application of the accused as provided by law. A unanimous verdict shall be required to convict an accused. If the jury be divided in opinion, the court may, in its discretion, discharge the jury and commit or bail the accused for trial.

PRELIMINARY HEARING

Section 11. Every person accused of a felony shall upon arrest be entitled to an immediate determination by judicial proceeding of the existence of reasonable grounds for trial upon the charge.

SELF-INCRIMINATION, DOUBLE JEOPARDY

Section 12. No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself in any criminal case; nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy of life or liberty for the same offense, whether the prior prosecution was under the laws of this State, another state, or the United States.

BAIL AND PUNISHMENT

Section 13. All persons shall before conviction and pending appeal be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishment be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

TRIAL BY JURY

Section 14. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases as provided by law. In civil cases three-fourths of the jurors may return a verdict. When a verdict is returned by fewer than all jurors, those jurors consenting to the verdict shall sign it.

EXEMPTIONS

Section 15. The General Assembly shall exempt from forced sale a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all residents of this State.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

Section 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action.

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

Section 17. There shall be no involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.

EXILE

Section 18. No person shall under any circumstances be exiled from this State.

TREASON

Section 19. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying and making war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

Section 20. The citizens of this State shall have the right to keep and bear arms for their common defense. No license or registration tax or fee shall ever be imposed on this right.

ATTAINDER, EX POST FACTO LAWS, AND CONTRACTS

Section 21. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed.

PERPETUITIES AND MONOPOLIES

Section 22. Perpetuities and monopolies shall not be allowed.

ILLEGAL EXACTIONS

Section 23. Any person affected by an illegal exaction by any governmental unit may institute suit in behalf of himself and other affected persons against the enforcement of the exaction.

JUST COMPENSATION

Section 24. The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and private property shall not be taken, appropriated, or damaged for public use, without just compensation therefor.

SUBORDINATION OF THE MILITARY

Section 25. The military shall at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.

PROPERTY OF RESIDENT ALIENS

Section 26. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens in regard to the possession, enjoyment, or descent of property.

RESERVED RIGHTS

Section 27. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

Article 3: Legislative Branch

COMPOSITION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a House of Representatives of one hundred two members and a Senate of thirty-four members, but the people reserve to themselves the powers of initiative and referendum.

QUALIFICATIONS, EXCLUSION, AND EXPULSION

Section 2.

(a) At the time of election a member of the General Assembly shall be a registered voter and shall have been a resident of the State for two years immediately preceding such election and of the district from which he is elected for six months immediately preceding such election. When elected, Representatives shall be at least twenty-one years of age and Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age.

(b) Each house is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, but shall have power to exclude a member-elect only if he fails to meet the qualifications expressly enumerated in this Constitution. Each house may, by roll-call vote of two-thirds of its total membership, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause. The determination of contested elections of members shall be vested in the courts.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

Section 3. The State shall be divided into as many House districts as there are Representatives and as many Senate districts as there are Senators. Only one member shall be elected by the voters of each district. Districts shall consist of compact and contiguous territory and shall be as nearly equal in population as practicable. The population of each district for the purpose of representation shall not include inmates of prisons, hospitals for the mentally ill, or similar institutions. In determining representation, adjustments shall be made for persons counted in the federal census who were not legal residents of the districts where they were counted.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT

Section 4.

(a) A Board of Apportionment is established and shall consist of the Governor, who shall be chairman, the Attorney General, the Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State, and two persons not members of the General Assembly, one named by the House of Representatives and one by the Senate at the regular session held next following the biennial general election. If a vacancy occurs when the General Assembly is not in session, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment, for the remainder of the term, by the Speaker of the House or the President of the Senate, as the case may be. The Board of Apportionment shall divide the State into House and Senate districts immediately following each decennial federal census and shall, so far as practicable, observe county and municipal boundaries in establishing such districts.

(b) The reapportionment shall be completed within ninety days after the official census population figures are released by the United States. The report of the Board shall be filed with the Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State, setting forth the population and boundaries of each House and Senate district. This apportionment shall be effective thirty days after filing unless action for revision is commenced in the Supreme Court within that period.

(c) The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction of any action filed by a qualified elector to compel the Board of Apportionment to perform its duties, or to revise any arbitrary action or abuse of discretion by the Board in making the apportionment. These proceedings shall have precedence over any other business before the Court. If a revision is decreed by the Court, a certified copy of its judgment shall be transmitted to the Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State and shall be the apportionment.

ELECTION AND TERMS

Section 5. Members of the General Assembly shall be elected at general elections. Their terms shall begin on January 1 following the date of their election. The terms of Representatives shall be two years and of Senators four years. The Senate shall be divided so that one-half shall be elected every two years. At the next regular session following any decennial reapportionment the newly elected Senators shall determine by lot which of them shall serve for four years and which of them shall serve for two years in order to maintain such a ratio. No such determination shall be made after any other reapportionment.

VACANCIES

Section 6. Vacancies in the General Assembly shall be filled for the unexpired term as provided by law, or if no provision be made by law, by appointment by the Governor.

COMPENSATION

Section 7. The General Assembly shall set the compensation of its members. No change shall become effective until January 1 following the general election after it is enacted.

LEGISLATIVE IMMUNITY

Section 8. Members of the General Assembly shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either house. Members attending, going to, or returning from legislative sessions are not subject to civil process and are privileged from arrest except for felony or breach of the peace.

REGULAR SESSIONS

Section 9. Unless otherwise provided by law, the General Assembly shall meet annually in regular session on the second Monday in January, except that in the year following the election of a Governor the regular session shall commence on the first Monday in March. Regular sessions shall last no longer than sixty consecutive days unless extended by a vote of three-fifths of the total membership of each house.

SPECIAL SESSIONS

Section 10.

(a) Three-fifths of the total membership of each house may call a special session, not exceeding thirty consecutive days, by signing a document specifying the purposes of the session.

(b) The Governor may call the General Assembly into special session by proclamation, which shall specify the purposes of the session.

(c) No business, other than that specified in the call, shall be transacted until action has been taken on the purposes specified. Thereafter the General Assembly may, by a roll-call vote of three-fifths of the total membership of each house, remain in session not exceeding an additional thirty days, during which it may consider other matters.

ADJOURNMENT

Section 11. If the two houses of the General Assembly disagree as to the time of adjournment, and such disagreement is certified to the Governor by the presiding officers of the two houses, the Governor may adjourn them.

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

Section 12.

Rules

(a) Each house of the General Assembly shall adopt rules of procedure and keep a journal of its proceedings.

Quorum

(b) A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel attendance of absent members.

Presiding Officers

(c) The House of Representatives shall choose a Speaker and the Senate shall choose a President from their respective members.

Open Meetings

(d) All meetings of the General Assembly and its committees shall be open. The vote of each member of the General Assembly and its committees on any substantive question shall be recorded and made public.

Interim Committees

(e) Interim committees of the General Assembly, including a legislative council and other joint committees, may be established.

Subpoena

(f) Each house shall by majority vote have the power to compel by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of documents and other material on matters relating to pending or proposed legislation.

FORM OF BILLS

Section 13. The General Assembly shall enact no law except by bill, and every bill shall be confined to one subject, unless it codifies, revises, or arranges existing laws. The enacting clause shall read: "BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS."

PASSAGE OF BILLS

Section 14. The General Assembly shall establish the procedure for enactment of bills into law. No bill shall become law unless it has been reproduced and placed upon the desks of the members in the house considering such bill at least three days prior to passage, read at least by title in each house on three separate days, and approved by a majority of the total membership of each house, unless a larger percentage of such membership shall be required in this Constitution. No bill shall be so altered or amended as to change its original purpose. The vote on the final passage of all bills shall be entered in the journal. The General Assembly shall provide for the publication of all acts.

REVIVAL, AMENDMENT, OR EXTENSION OF LAWS

Section 15. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended by reference to its title only; but so much thereof as is revived, amended, or extended shall be re-enacted and published at length.

election after the vacancy occurs if it occurs within four months of the next general election. The person so elected shall take office on January 1 following his election, and serve the remainder of the unexpired term.

SALARIES AND FEES OF STATE OFFICERS

Section 7. The General Assembly shall fix the salaries and fees of all State officers. No greater salary or fee than that fixed by law shall be paid to any State officer, employee, or other person for the performance of his official duties. The number and salaries of the employees of the branches of government shall be fixed by law.

ACCOUNTING FOR PUBLIC MONEY

Section 8. No collector or holder of public money, nor any assistant or deputy of such collector or holder, shall be eligible for membership in the General Assembly, nor to any office of trust or profit, until he shall have accounted for and paid over all sums for which he may have been liable.

IMPEACHMENT

Section 9. All civil officers of the State are subject to impeachment by the House of Representatives for high crimes and misdemeanors and gross misconduct in office. Impeachments shall be tried publicly by the Senate with the Chief Justice presiding, but if he is disqualified the Senate shall select a presiding officer. No person shall be convicted upon impeachment except by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of the Senate entered in the journal. Judgment of impeachment shall not extend beyond removal from office but shall not prevent criminal or civil proceedings on the same or related charges.

SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY

Section 10. The State of Arkansas shall never be made a party defendant in any of her courts, except in actions for breach of contract or as otherwise provided by law.

TREATMENT OF MENTALLY ILL AND UNEDUCABLE HANDICAPPED

Section 11. The General Assembly shall provide for the support of public institutions for treatment of the mentally ill and uneducable handicapped.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Section 12.

(a) It is the policy of this State that its natural beauty and resources be conserved and developed. The General Assembly shall enact such laws as may be required for the conservation, development, management, and use of the natural beauty and resources of the State, with due regard for the general welfare of its citizens, and the right of private property.

(b) The General Assembly shall be the guardian and conservator of the water resources of the State, which shall be reserved for the present and future needs of the State and its people. The vested right of the State in its interstate water resources is hereby declared, and such right shall never be surrendered in perpetuity, nor otherwise except by law.

(c) The General Assembly shall provide for protection against environmental pollution.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS

Section 13.

(a) Corporations may be formed under general laws which may be altered or repealed. The General Assembly may alter, revoke, or annul any charter of incorporation, whenever it may be injurious to the citizens of the State, in such manner that no injustice shall be done to the stockholders.

(b) The General Assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, except for charitable, educational, penal, reformatory, or other public purposes when the corporations created are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State.

(c) Foreign corporations may be authorized to do business in this State under such limitations and restrictions as may be provided by law.

(d) No private corporation shall issue stocks or bonds, except for money or property actually received or labor done. All fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

(e) No property or interest in property shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation until full compensation shall first be made to the owner in money or secured to him by a deposit of money. A jury shall ascertain such compensation, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, as provided by law.

USURY

Section 14. All contracts for a greater rate of interest than ten percent per annum shall be void as to principal and interest, and the General Assembly shall prohibit the same by law; but when no rate of interest is agreed upon, the rate shall be six percent per annum.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Section 15. The General Assembly shall have power to enact laws prescribing the amount of compensation to be paid by employers for injuries to or death of employees, and to whom said payment shall be made. It shall have power to provide the means, methods, and forum for adjudicating claims arising under said laws, and for securing payment of same. Provided, that otherwise no law shall be enacted limiting the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death or for injuries to persons or property; and in case of death from such injuries the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such action shall be prosecuted.

LABOR UNION MEMBERSHIP

Section 16. No person shall be denied employment because of membership in or affiliation with or resignation from a labor union, or because of refusal to join or affiliate with a labor union; nor shall any corporation or individual or association of any kind enter into any contract, written or oral, to exclude from employment members of a labor union or persons who refuse to join a labor union, or because of

resignation from a labor union; nor shall any person against his will be compelled to pay dues to any labor organization as a prerequisite to or condition of employment. The General Assembly shall have power to enforce this Section by appropriate legislation.

LOTTERIES AND GAMING

Section 17. Lotteries, the sale of lottery tickets, and all other forms of gaming shall be unlawful in this State, except as provided in Section 18 of this Article.

PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING

Section 18. Horse racing and pari-mutuel wagering thereon in Hot Springs, Garland County, and greyhound racing and pari-mutuel wagering thereon in Crittenden County, shall be lawful and shall be regulated by the General Assembly.

Article 12: Constitutional Amendment and Revision

AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by initiative, by the General Assembly, or by a constitutional convention. No more than four amendments shall be submitted by the General Assembly at the same general election. Proposed amendments shall be submitted to the voters of the State at a general election under such procedures as may be prescribed by law. Amendments shall be adopted only by a majority of those voting on the question and shall become effective thirty days after such election unless some other date is prescribed in the amendment.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Section 2. A constitutional convention may be called by law, by initiative, or by the voters of the State at a general election upon submission of the question by resolution of the General Assembly. If a constitutional convention has not been held or if the question of calling a convention has not been submitted to the voters of the State for a period of twenty years, then the question shall be submitted at the next general election. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the holding of a convention within one year after a majority of those voting on the question approves the calling of a convention.

SUBMISSION FOR RATIFICATION

Section 3. A constitutional convention may submit a new constitution as one proposal to be voted on by the people, or it may submit proposed parts or alternative parts of a new constitution, or amendments, for separate votes. The manner of submission to and adoption by the people shall be provided by law.

Schedule

It is the intent of this Schedule to provide a means whereby necessary provisions for (a) implementing this Constitution and (b) establishing an orderly transition of law, may be characterized as other than permanent constitutional law, and to assist in omitting from the body of the Constitution matters which should more properly be included in some other category.

SCHEDULE I. STATUTORY PROVISIONS

There are hereafter set forth provisions which shall, on the adoption of this Constitution, have the same effect as statutes enacted by the General Assembly, except that they may not be declared unconstitutional:

Legislative Branch

Section 1.

COMPENSATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

(a) Until otherwise provided by law, the members of the General Assembly shall be paid three thousand dollars per annum and, while in attendance during a session, twenty-five dollars per diem plus eight cents per mile for one round trip to Little Rock per week.

AUDITS

(b) Each branch, department, board, agency, institution, and instrumentality of the State shall be audited annually. The audits shall contain a detailed analysis of all income and expenditures, and copies shall be furnished to the General Assembly.

Executive Branch

Section 2.

FISH AND WILDLIFE FISH FARMS EXCEPTION

Any existing regulations affected by Article 4, Section 14(h) shall remain in effect until changed by law.

Judicial Branch

Section 3.

CLERKS OF COURTS

(a) (i) Clerks of Courts shall maintain a separate record for each trial court by uniform system as provided by rule of the Supreme Court. They shall have such additional clerical duties as may be prescribed by law, and shall be the filing officers for all pleadings in the respective courts served.

(ii) Court records shall be maintained in the offices of municipal, county, probate, chancery, and circuit clerks in the present manner until the Supreme Court shall establish a uniform system of record-keeping.

JUDICIAL ETHICS COMMISSION

(b) (i) The Judicial Ethics Commission shall consist of one licensed attorney from each of the congressional districts as now established, elected by the licensed attorneys, excluding judges, residing in that district and one qualified voter not a lawyer from each such congressional district elected by the General Assembly. The Supreme Court shall establish rules for the election of attorneys to the Commission. The terms of the Commission members first elected shall be one, three,

five, and seven years respectively, to be determined by lot. Thereafter, the term of each Commissioner shall be seven years. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original selection, and Commissioners may be removed in the same manner as members of other commissions. The Commission shall annually elect one of its members as chairman.

(ii) If the Commission determines that probable cause exists for discipline or removal of a judge, it shall prepare a bill of charges specifying the misconduct or disability with which the judge is charged and present the same to the Supreme Court.

(iii) The Supreme Court shall hear and determine, under rules established by the Court, all bills of charges referred to it by the Judicial Ethics Commission. All hearings on a bill of charges shall be public, and held promptly following the issuance of the bill. A reasonable time shall be allowed for the preparation of a defense.

(iv) A judge may be relieved of his duties without loss of pay pending a hearing of any bill of charges against him.

(v) Upon a finding by a majority of the entire Supreme Court that the judge charged is suffering from a mental or physical disability or is guilty of misconduct, the Court may either discipline, suspend, remove, or retire such judge.

(vi) The Supreme Court shall establish rules implementing the provisions of this Section. Proceedings before the Commission shall be confidential.

(vii) A judge who has been removed for other than physical disability shall be ineligible to hold judicial office.

(viii) Proceedings under this Section shall be cumulative and not in lieu of impeachment or other criminal or civil proceedings.

Local Government

Section 4.

ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNING BODIES

(a) At least one half of the members of the governing body of a municipality having a population in excess of ten thousand shall be elected from districts having approximately equal population. Each such member shall be a resident of the district from which he is elected.

COUNTY BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT

(b) A County Board of Apportionment consisting of three members is established in each county. The chairman shall be appointed by the County Election Commission and one member each by the chief executive officer of the county and the mayor of the largest municipality in the county. The terms of office of the Board members shall be two years beginning January 15 following each general election. The County Clerk shall keep a public record of the Board's proceedings. For the purpose of electing members of the County Council, the Board shall divide the county into as many districts as there are Council members, each district consisting of compact and contiguous territory and being as nearly equal in population as practicable. One Council member shall be elected by the voters in each district. Such division shall be made immediately after the 1970 census and each decennial federal census thereafter.

REFERRAL OF MUNICIPAL TAXES

(c) Prior to the levy of a sales, use, income, or payroll tax by a municipality, the same shall be submitted for approval by a majority of those voting on the question in the municipality at a general or special election. This provision for automatic referral of the levy of such taxes can only be changed by a general law adopted by the General Assembly.

Education

Section 5.

FINANCE OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

(a) School districts proposing to use local tax funds to finance new or expanded educational programs for persons under six years of age or over twenty-one years of age may, before inclusion thereof in the annual budget, submit for separate vote the rate of tax to support such programs.

INVESTMENT OF SCHOOL FUNDS

(b) Funds of any school district not currently needed, including building funds and bonded indebtedness reserve, may be invested at the direction of the school board in investments authorized by law and any earnings thereon shall belong to the school district.

General Provisions

Section 6.

PRICE-FIXING LAWS

All laws fixing prices of consumer goods, except those prices set by municipalities or regulatory commissions having jurisdiction over public utilities or insurance companies, shall be void.

SCHEDULE II. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

There are hereafter set forth provisions which shall, on the adoption of this Constitution, have the same effect as initiated measures except that they may not be declared unconstitutional:

Declaration of Rights

Section 1.

EXEMPTIONS

(a) The personal property of any resident of this State who is not married or the head of a family, in specific articles to be selected by such resident, not exceeding in value the sum of one thousand dollars in addition to his or her wearing apparel, shall be exempt from seizure on attachment, or sale on execution, or other process from any court issued for the collection of any debt by contract; provided that no property shall be exempt from execution for debts contracted for the purchase money therefor while in the hands of the vendee.

(b) The personal property of any resident of this State who is married or the head of a family, in specific articles to be selected by such resident, not exceeding in value the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in addition to his or her wearing apparel, and that of his or her family, shall be exempt from seizure on attachment, or sale on execution, or other process from any court on debt by contract; provided that no property shall be exempt from execution for debts contracted for the purchase money therefor while in the hands of the vendee.

(c) The homestead of any resident of this State shall not be subject to the lien of any judgment, or decree of any court, or to sale

the laws regulating the same shall be vested in the boards existing at the time this Constitution is adopted except as provided by statute.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND

Section 2. No property or money belonging to the public school fund, or to the State for the benefit of schools or other educational institutions, shall ever be used for other than educational purposes; but nothing in this Section shall prohibit school boards from permitting use of school grounds, buildings, and equipment for other public purposes.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Section 3.

(a) The General Assembly shall provide for the orderly development, coordination, financing, and expansion of higher education.

(b) The board of any institution of higher education shall not be abolished, nor shall the terms of office or number of members be altered, unless the institution is abolished or consolidated with some other State institution. The powers of such board shall not be transferred except to accomplish the purposes of subsection (a).

COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Section 4.

(a) The General Assembly may provide for the establishment of districts for the purpose of providing community college instruction and technical training. The General Assembly shall prescribe the method of financing such community colleges and technical institutes, and may authorize the levy of a tax upon the taxable property in such districts for the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, expansion, operation, and maintenance of facilities. No such community college or technical institute shall become a four-year institution except by constitutional amendment or initiated act.

(b) No such district shall be created, and no such tax shall be levied, except upon approval by a majority of the voters of such district voting thereon; provided that any millage so approved shall be a continuing levy until increased, reduced, or repealed in the manner provided by law.

PRE-SCHOOL AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

Section 5. The State shall maintain a system of free schools for all persons in the State between the ages of six and twenty-one. The General Assembly or public school districts may spend public funds for the education of persons under six years of age and over twenty-one years of age as provided by law.

EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

Section 6. The General Assembly shall provide for the education of exceptional children and youth under twenty-one years of age, through public schools or other institutions.

SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXES

Section 7.

(a) Each school district is authorized to levy by a vote of its qualified voters an annual property tax for the maintenance and operation of the schools, the construction and equipment of school buildings, and the retirement of existing indebtedness.

(b) The amount of such tax shall be determined in the following manner: the Board of Directors of each school district shall prepare, approve, and make public not less than sixty days in advance of the annual school election a proposed budget for the foregoing purposes, together with a sufficient rate of tax, including the rate under any continuing levy for the retirement of indebtedness. If a majority of the qualified voters in said school district voting on the question approve the rate of tax so proposed, then such tax shall be collected; if they do not, the tax shall be collected at the rate approved in the last preceding annual school election.

(c) No such tax shall be appropriated for any purpose or any district, other than that for which it is levied.

(d) School districts may hold special elections for the purpose of voting on a proposed property tax increase whenever an emergency exists as a result of destruction of or damage to school property.

Article 9: Suffrage and Elections

VOTING QUALIFICATIONS

Section 1.

(a) Every citizen of the United States, at least twenty-one years of age, a resident of this State at least four months, and registered as a voter as provided by law, shall be qualified to vote in any State or local election.

(b) The minimum voting age may be lowered by law to not less than eighteen years of age.

(c) The General Assembly may provide for voting for President and Vice-President of the United States by persons who fulfill all requirements for voting, except length of residence, and by persons registered to vote in Arkansas who have moved to other states and do not meet the residence requirements for voting in those states.

(d) The General Assembly shall define residence for voting purposes.

VOTING DISQUALIFICATIONS

Section 2. The General Assembly shall designate felonies and mental deficiencies which disqualify persons from voting and the conditions under which the franchise may be restored.

VOTER REGISTRATION

Section 3.

(a) No person shall vote or be permitted to vote in any election in this State unless legally qualified to vote and properly registered under a permanent and personal system of voter registration. No fee or tax shall be required for registration or voting. Once registered, a voter may not be required to register again unless his registration is annulled.

(b) A Voter Registrar, whose duties shall be performed by the County Clerk, shall be established in each county.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section 4.

(a) Elections shall be free and equal. No power, civil or military, shall ever interfere with the right to vote. All elections shall be by voting devices which insure the secrecy of individual votes, or by secret ballots guaranteeing that the vote of the individual cannot be known.

(b) The method of nominating candidates for public office shall be provided by law. To be nominated in a party primary, or to be elected in a general election, a candidate must receive a majority of all votes cast for that office.

ELECTION CONTESTS

Section 5.

(a) Contests of election for any statewide office shall be determined by original proceedings filed with the Supreme Court within twenty days after the election. The Court may appoint masters and adopt rules to govern such proceedings, and shall render its decisions expeditiously.

(b) The courts shall determine all other election contests in accordance with a uniform method to be provided by law.

Article 10: Initiative and Referendum

THE INITIATIVE

Section 1. The people reserve to themselves the power to propose an unlimited number of constitutional amendments and State, county, and municipal measures, and to adopt or reject them.

INITIATIVE PROCEDURE

Section 2.

(a) Eight percent of the qualified voters of the State may propose any law, and ten percent may propose any constitutional amendment, by initiative petition. Fifteen percent of the qualified voters of any county or municipality may propose for their county or municipality any measure not contrary to any general law of this State.

(b) Every petition shall include the full text of the proposed measure. Statewide petitions shall be filed with the Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State not less than three months before the election at which the proposal is to be submitted. The time for filing local petitions shall be fixed at not less than sixty nor more than ninety days before the election at which the proposal is to be submitted.

THE REFERENDUM

Section 3. The people reserve to themselves the power to refer to the electorate, for approval or rejection, any State, county, or municipal measure, including any item of an appropriation bill. The General Assembly shall not submit measures to the people except as provided in this Constitution.

REFERENDUM PROCEDURE

Section 4.

(a) Six percent of the qualified voters of the State may refer to the people any measure passed by the General Assembly. Fifteen percent of the qualified voters of any county or municipality may refer to the people any measure of its local legislative body.

(b) Except as provided in Section 5, any measure referred to the people shall remain in abeyance until such vote is taken; but referral of one or more items, sections, or parts of a measure shall not delay the effective date of the remainder.

(c) Statewide referendum petitions shall be filed with the Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State not later than one hundred days after such measure becomes law. The time for filing referendum petitions against a measure of a local legislative body shall be fixed at not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days after the passage of such measure.

EFFECTIVENESS CLAUSE

Section 5. If necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health, and safety, the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of each house, or the governing body of any county or municipality by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of such body, may by roll-call vote provide that certain measures shall become effective immediately. The reason for immediate effectiveness shall be stated in the measure, but immediate effectiveness shall not be declared on any franchise, special privilege, or act creating a vested right or interest or alienating any public property. If a referendum is filed against any measure declared to be immediately effective, such measure shall be effective until it is rejected by a majority of those voting on the measure.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 6.

(a) The word "measure" as used in this Article includes any law, resolution, ordinance, charter, or legislative enactment.

(b) The veto power shall not extend to measures initiated by or referred to the people.

SIGNATURES

Section 7. For the purposes of Section 2(a) and Section 4(a), the number of signatures of qualified voters required for statewide initiative and referendum petitions shall be based upon the total number of votes cast for the office of Governor in the last preceding general election; and in counties and municipalities, the number shall be based on the number of votes cast for the office of Governor in the county or municipality.

SUFFICIENCY OF PETITIONS

Section 8.

(a) Sufficiency of petitions shall be decided by the officials designated by law, subject to review by the Supreme Court in the case of statewide petitions and by the District Court in the case of local petitions.

(b) If the designated official decides that a petition is insufficient, he shall notify the sponsors, who shall have thirty days for a statewide

petition and ten days for a local petition to correct or amend their petitions.

(c) If the sufficiency of any petition is challenged, such cause shall take precedence over every other cause, but failure of the court to decide the sufficiency issue prior to the election named in such petition shall not prevent the question from being placed on the ballot, nor render such measure invalid if approved by a vote of the people.

BALLOT TITLE

Section 9. The exact title to be used on the ballot shall be submitted with the petition and shall be intelligible, honest, and impartial.

ELECTIONS

Section 10. Initiated measures shall be submitted only at general elections, but referendum petitions shall be referred to the voters at special elections when fifteen percent of the qualified voters shall petition for such special election. The governing body of any county or municipality may call a special election on any local measure which has been referred. Measures submitted to the people shall become law only when approved by a majority of the votes cast upon such measures. An initiated measure approved by the people shall become effective thirty days after the election, unless otherwise specified in the measure.

CONFLICTING MEASURES

Section 11. If conflicting initiated or referred measures are approved at the same election, the one receiving the most affirmative votes shall become law.

AMENDMENT AND REPEAL

Section 12. No measure approved by a vote of the people shall be amended or repealed by the General Assembly or by the governing body of any county or municipality, except upon a roll-call vote of two-thirds of the total membership of each house of the General Assembly or of the local governing body, as the case may be.

LOCAL PROVISIONS

Section 13. The General Assembly shall provide the procedure for the exercise of the initiative and referendum powers by counties. Municipalities may provide for the exercise of their initiative and referendum powers.

RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION

Section 14. No legislation shall restrict, hamper, or impair the exercise of the rights of initiative and referendum herein reserved to the people, but the General Assembly may implement the provisions of this Article.

Article 11: General Provisions

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Section 1. The seat of government of this State shall be and remain at Little Rock.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Section 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the orderly continuity of government in periods of emergency.

OATH OF OFFICE

Section 3. All public officers, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: "I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____, upon which I am now about to enter, so help me God."

DUAL OFFICE HOLDING

Section 4. No person shall hold more than one office in the same branch of government at the same time, except that members of the armed forces of the State, officers of the public schools, and notaries public may serve in any public office to which they may be chosen.

CODE OF ETHICS

Section 5.

(a) No official or employee of this State or its political subdivisions shall engage or participate in any employment or activity which involves a conflict of interest with the duties of his position.

(b) The General Assembly shall enact a comprehensive code of ethics for all appointive and elective officials and employees of the State and its subdivisions.

VACANCIES IN ELECTIVE OFFICES

Section 6.

(a) A vacancy shall exist when the person elected to any office fails to qualify or ceases to serve for any reason. The Governor shall fill vacancies in elective offices in the Executive Branch with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(b) Unless otherwise provided in this Constitution, the Governor shall fill by appointment vacancies in elective State and district offices, except members of the General Assembly and of the United States House of Representatives. A person appointed to fill a vacancy shall be eligible to succeed himself unless prohibited in this Constitution or by law.

(c) The Governor, Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State, and Acting Governor and their husbands or wives shall be ineligible for appointment to fill any vacancies occurring in any office or position, and resignation shall not remove such ineligibility. Relatives of these persons within the first degree of consanguinity or affinity shall also be ineligible.

(d) If the office would in regular course be filled at the next general election, the appointee shall serve the remainder of the unexpired term. Otherwise, the appointee shall serve until a successor is elected and qualified either at the next general election if the vacancy occurs more than four months prior thereto, or at the second general

VETO**Section 16.**

(a) When a bill has passed the General Assembly, it shall be presented to the Governor within three days, Sundays excepted; provided that bills passed within three days of adjournment shall be presented within ten days after adjournment. If he signs the bill, it shall become law.

(b) If a bill is presented to the Governor more than ten days before the adjournment of the General Assembly, it shall become law if it is not vetoed within ten days after such presentation. If a bill is presented to the Governor within ten days before adjournment of the General Assembly, or within ten days after adjournment, it shall become law if not vetoed within thirty days after adjournment.

(c) If there is a veto while the General Assembly is in session, the bill shall be returned on or before the following legislative day by the Governor to the house of its origin, together with a statement of his objections. If there is a veto while the General Assembly is not in session, the bill shall be filed with a statement of the Governor's objections in the office of the Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State. The Governor may veto separate items in appropriation bills.

(d) A bill vetoed by the Governor while the General Assembly is in session may be reconsidered by it, and if three-fifths of the total membership of each house vote to override the veto, the vetoed provisions shall become law.

LOCAL OR SPECIAL ACTS

Section 17. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special acts.

LEVY AND INCREASE OF TAXES

Section 18. The levy of a tax, or the increase of a rate of tax, shall require the vote of three-fifths of the total membership of each house of the General Assembly.

APPROPRIATIONS

Section 19. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury except pursuant to specific appropriation made by law, the purpose of which shall be distinctly stated in the bill. The maximum amount which may be drawn shall be specified in dollars. No appropriation shall be for a longer period than two years. The general appropriation bill for any fiscal period shall be passed before any other appropriation bill may be enacted. The general appropriation bill shall contain only appropriations for the ordinary expense of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the State. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing only one subject.

Article 4: Executive Branch**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND TERMS**

Section 1. The elected officers of the Executive Branch shall be a Governor, Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State, Auditor-Treasurer, and Attorney General, who shall be elected by the direct vote of the people, to serve four-year terms beginning January 1 following the date of their election, and until their respective successors have been elected and qualified.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF GOVERNOR**Section 2.**

(a) The supreme executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws.

(b) He shall from time to time report to the General Assembly on the affairs of the State and recommend measures he considers necessary or desirable.

(c) He shall be Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the State, except when they are in the service of the United States, and may call them out to execute the laws, preserve order, suppress insurrection, or repel invasion.

(d) He may at any time require information, in writing or otherwise, from the officers of any executive or administrative department, office, agency, board, commission, or institution on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

(e) He shall commission all State officers and elective county officers.

(f) He shall keep and officially use the Great Seal of the State of Arkansas.

(g) He shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons for all offenses. A pardon shall remove all civil disabilities. He may remit fines and forfeitures in the manner prescribed by law. He shall communicate to the General Assembly at its request any or all cases of reprieve, commutation, or pardon, stating his reasons therefor, the name and crime, the sentence, its date, and the date of the reprieve, commutation, or pardon.

QUALIFICATIONS OF GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR-SECRETARY OF STATE

Section 3. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State shall be citizens of the United States, and, upon assuming office, at least thirty years of age, and residents of this State at least five of the seven years immediately preceding.

TENURE OF GOVERNOR

Section 4. No person shall be elected to serve as Governor for more than eight years in immediate succession. Any person who has served as Governor for more than two years of a term for which some other person was elected may not be elected to the office more than once in immediate succession. Any person not qualified to serve as Governor under this Section shall be ineligible for the office of Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State.

SUCCESSION**Section 5.**

(a) In case of death, resignation, removal, or disability of the Governor, the order of succession shall be: Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State and, if otherwise qualified, Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate. In case of death or failure to qualify

of the Governor-Elect, the Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State-Elect shall become the Governor-Elect. Except as otherwise provided in this Article, the successor shall serve for the remainder of the term or until the disability ceases.

(b) If the Governor-Elect dies or fails to qualify, or if the Governor dies, resigns, or is removed at least four months before a general election at which a Governor would not in the regular course be elected, then a Governor shall be elected at such general election to take office on the following January 1 and serve for the remainder of the term. The successor provided in subsection (a) above shall serve until such time.

(c) The General Assembly shall provide for succession in cases not covered by this Article.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF GOVERNOR

Section 6. When the Governor is absent from the State for more than fourteen consecutive days, the person next in line of succession shall assume the duties of the Governor until his return. When the Governor is absent for less than fourteen consecutive days, he may authorize the person next in line of succession to assume all or part of his duties temporarily.

DISABILITY OF GOVERNOR

Section 7. Disability of the Governor by reason of physical or mental incapacity shall be determined by the Supreme Court upon certification by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate that a resolution requesting such determination has been passed by three-fifths of the total membership of each house. Such determination shall be final and conclusive. Upon petition of the disabled Governor, the Supreme Court shall determine if and when the disability ceases.

DUTIES OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR-SECRETARY OF STATE

Section 8. The Lieutenant Governor-Secretary of State shall exercise such authority within the State as may be delegated to him by the Governor; attest to the Great Seal of the State of Arkansas; keep a register of the official acts of the Governor and the General Assembly and attest to them when necessary; transmit copies of the register together with copies of all papers relative thereto to both houses of the General Assembly; authenticate all official acts of the Governor except approval of laws and resolutions, appointments of office, and administrative orders; and perform such other duties consistent with the office as may be provided by law.

DUTIES OF AUDITOR-TREASURER

Section 9. The Auditor-Treasurer shall be custodian of all taxes collected by the State, and such other funds as may be provided by law. He shall have such other duties consistent with the office as may be provided by law.

QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Section 10. The Attorney General shall be the chief legal officer and counsel for the State and perform such other duties as may be provided by law. He shall be and remain a licensed attorney admitted to practice in all State courts and shall not engage in the private practice of law.

COMPENSATION

Section 11. The elective officers of the Executive Branch shall receive such compensation as may be provided by law. Such compensation shall not be changed during their current terms.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS**Section 12.****Principal Departments**

(a) All executive and administrative offices, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Executive Branch of State government and their respective functions, powers, and duties, except constitutionally created commissions and constitutional officers, shall be allocated among not more than twenty principal administrative departments so as to group them as far as practicable according to major purposes. The educational, quasi-judicial, and professional licensing and disciplining boards now or hereafter established by law may, but need not, be allocated within such principal departments. The General Assembly shall prescribe the functions of the principal departments and allocate such offices, agencies, and instrumentalities under them.

New Powers or Functions

(b) After the initial allocation, all new powers or functions shall be assigned by the General Assembly to the principal departments or to their divisions, sections, or units so as to provide for an orderly arrangement of the administrative organization of State government. Temporary commissions may be established by law for not more than two years duration and need not be allocated within a principal department.

Legislative Reorganization

(c) The General Assembly may reallocate offices, agencies, and instrumentalities among the principal departments and may change their functions, powers, and duties.

Executive Reorganization

(d) The Governor may by executive order change the allocation, but not the functions, powers, or duties, of offices, agencies, and instrumentalities among the principal departments, as he considers necessary for efficient administration. However, he may by executive order direct the consolidation, elimination, or merger of offices, agencies, and instrumentalities grouped by law within a principal department; provided that if a program or position of employment is established by such consolidation, elimination, or merger, it shall not be implemented or filled unless specifically authorized by legislative appropriation. If an order changes existing law, it shall be submitted to the General Assembly during the first thirty days of a regular session and become effective with the force of law upon the adjournment sine die of the session unless specifically modified or disapproved by a resolution adopted by each house prior to adjournment; provided that such order shall not affect educational, quasi-judicial, or professional licensing and disciplining boards unless approved by the General Assembly.

Department Heads

(e) One person shall head each principal department unless otherwise provided in this Constitution or by law. Unless elected or appointed as provided in this Constitution, he shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate and serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

Boards

(f) When a board or commission heads a principal department, the members, unless elected or appointed as provided in this Constitution, shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The terms of office and procedure for removal of such members shall be as prescribed in this Constitution or by law. Appointment of any executive officer by such board or commission shall be subject to approval by the Governor.

Terms

(g) Terms of office of members of boards or commissions created or enlarged after the effective date of this Constitution shall not exceed six years except as provided in this Constitution. Terms of existing boards and commissions longer than six years shall not be extended except as provided in this Constitution.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION**Section 13.**

(a) The Highway Commission shall have all powers and duties imposed by law for the administration of the State Highway Department, together with all powers necessary or proper to enable the Commission or any of its officers or employees to carry out the regulations and laws relating to the State Highway Department.

(b) The Commission shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. If the Senate rejects an appointment and the Governor fails to submit the name of another appointee within five days after receipt of written notice of such rejection from the Secretary of the Senate, the Senate shall make the appointment. The commissioners shall be qualified voters of this State and shall serve ten-year staggered terms.

(c) After each reapportionment, the General Assembly shall designate five districts, each containing six or seven contiguous Senate districts. One commissioner shall be appointed from each such district. No commissioner shall be disqualified from serving his full term as a result of any such redistricting.

(d) Vacancies on the Commission due to resignation, death, or removal shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term within thirty days after the vacancy occurs. If the Governor fails to do so, the remaining commissioners shall make the appointment.

(e) The Commission shall appoint a Director of Highways who shall have such duties as may be prescribed by the Commission or by law.

FISH AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION**Section 14.****Establishment**

(a) The management of wildlife resources of the State and the administration of the laws pertaining thereto shall be vested in the Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Commissioners

(b) (i) There shall be seven voting commissioners, appointed by the Governor, who shall serve seven-year staggered terms and annually elect a chairman to serve one year. The Commission shall also appoint the head of the Biology or Zoology Department of an Arkansas four-year college or university to serve as a nonvoting commissioner for a two-year term. Each commissioner shall take the oath of office provided in this Constitution and serve without compensation other than actual expenses while away from home engaged entirely in the work of the Commission.

(ii) After each reapportionment the General Assembly shall designate seven districts, each containing four or five contiguous Senate districts, and one commissioner shall be appointed from each district. No commissioner shall be disqualified from serving a full term because of such redistricting. No commissioner may succeed himself in office or serve more than ten years.

Vacancies

(c) Within thirty days after a vacancy occurs, the Governor shall appoint a successor to serve the unexpired term. If he fails to do so, the remaining commissioners shall make the appointment.

Powers

(d) (i) The Commission shall have exclusive authority to issue licenses and permits and to regulate the manner of taking wildlife; provided that regulations establishing penalties of imprisonment, confiscation of property, and regulations for the safety of persons engaged in hunting and fishing and the safety of the general public because of hunting and fishing activities may be changed by the General Assembly. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b) of this Section, fowl and other animals, unless in captivity or banded to identify them as private, shall be wildlife and subject to all provisions of this Section. Resident hunting and fishing fees shall be prescribed by law.

(ii) The Commission shall have the power to acquire property, and it may exercise the right of eminent domain in the same manner as the Highway Commission.

(iii) The Commission may divide the State into zones and regulate seasons and the manner of taking wildlife within such zones. No regulation shall apply to less than a complete zone except temporarily in case of extreme emergency.

Enforcement of Laws and Regulations

(e) All employees of the Commission assigned to enforcement duties may make arrests for violations of fish and wildlife laws and regulations. The Commission shall pay all court costs in unsuccessful prosecutions for alleged violations of fish and wildlife laws and regulations in all courts, and the General Assembly shall enact legislation to enforce this provision.

Director, Personnel, Salaries and Expenditures

(f) The Commission shall elect a Director and may employ other persons. All proposed expenditures, including salaries, shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval in an appropriation act covering specific items. No person shall be employed by the Commission who is related to any of the commissioners within the third degree of relationship by blood or marriage.

Management of Funds

(g) Money received by the Commission shall be expended only for management of wildlife of the State. Such money shall be deposited in the Game Protection Fund with the State Auditor-Treasurer. The General Assembly shall appropriate such money for the use of the Commission, but may provide for deduction from the Fund of a reasonable charge to defray the cost to the constitutional and fiscal agencies of administering such funds. Such charge shall not be at a greater rate than that charged for the administration of similar funds of other constitutional and fiscal agencies.

(h) The Commission may spend money to match federal grants for the propagation, conservation, and restoration of fish and wildlife.

(i) Audits of the Commission shall be conducted at least once each year as provided by law.

Exception

(h) This Section shall not apply to the feeding, breeding, raising, improving, selling, or otherwise handling of fish, fowl, or other animals which did not originate as wildlife, when said operations are confined to private property, unless such operations endanger the wildlife of this State.

REMOVAL FROM BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS**Section 15.**

(a) A member of a board of an institution of higher education, the Highway Commission, or the Fish and Wildlife Commission may, after a hearing, be removed for malfeasance, other wrongful acts, or permanent incapacity.

(b) The hearing shall be initiated by the filing of formal charges by the Governor substantially stating the nature of the malfeasance, other wrongful acts, or permanent disability for which removal is sought. The member whose removal is sought shall have all rights of a defendant in a civil proceeding. The hearing shall be conducted in a division of the District Court for Pulaski County to which equity matters are assigned.

(c) The District Court shall determine whether the member shall be removed. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with rules of equity, and the decision shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court as in equity matters.

Article 5: Judicial Branch**JUDICIAL POWER**

Section 1. The judicial power is vested in the Judicial Branch, consisting of the Supreme Court and other courts hereby established, which shall operate in trial, appellate, and such other divisions as may be created pursuant to this Constitution.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES**Section 2.**

(a) The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, each of whom shall be elected by a majority vote on a nonpartisan basis at a statewide general election for a term of eight years.

(b) Justices of the Supreme Court shall be at least thirty years of age, of good moral character, citizens of the United States, residents of this State for two years, and admitted to the bar of this State for at least eight years.

(c) The concurrence of at least four justices shall be required for a decision in each case except that the Supreme Court, under rules promulgated by it, may sit in divisions of not less than three justices in cases not involving construction of this Constitution or capital punishment. If a justice of a division dissents, the matter shall be referred to the Court en banc.

(d) If a Supreme Court justice is disqualified or temporarily unable to serve, the justice or the Court may certify that fact to the Governor, who shall commission a special judge selected from among five names certified to the Governor by the Nominating Commission and possessing the qualifications of a Supreme Court justice.

SUPREME COURT JURISDICTION

Section 3. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction co-extensive with the State, subject to such rules and limitations as it may provide, and such original jurisdiction as provided in this Constitution.

SUPREME COURT POWERS**Section 4. The Supreme Court shall have the power:**

(a) to prescribe rules of pleading and procedure, including rules for appeals from lower courts and divisions to other courts and divisions; provided that the General Assembly may by law modify or replace such rules;

(b) to issue and determine any and all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction, and to delegate to its several justices the power to issue such writs;

(c) to exercise general administrative authority and superintending control over all other courts and divisions, and to make temporary assignments of judges to courts or divisions other than that for which they were selected, such functions to be administered by the Chief Justice in accordance with rules prescribed by the Court;

(d) to establish or change the boundaries of judicial districts and to create subject-matter divisions within districts as necessary for the proper and uniform administration of justice; and

(e) to make rules regulating the practice of law and the professional conduct of attorneys at law.

COURT OF APPEALS

Section 5. A Court of Appeals is established, which shall remain inoperative until activated by rule of the Supreme Court and funds therefor are appropriated by the General Assembly. The Court of Appeals shall consist of such divisions and have such appellate jurisdiction as the Supreme Court shall by rule determine. Judges of the Court of Appeals shall have the same qualifications as justices of the Supreme Court and shall be elected by majority vote on a nonpartisan basis at statewide general elections for terms of six years.

DISTRICT COURTS**Section 6.**

(a) District Courts are established as trial divisions of the Judicial Branch. They shall have original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters not otherwise provided in this Constitution, and such powers of review of administrative action as may be provided by law.

(b) Alteration of a judicial district shall not affect the tenure of any judge during his term of office. At the next election a judge shall be elected from the district as changed. No change shall be made in judicial districts so as to require an incumbent judge to run for re-election in a district which does not include the county of his residence.

(c) District Court judges shall be elected for terms of six years on a nonpartisan basis at general elections by a majority of those voting in the district to be served.

(d) The number of District Court and County Trial Court judges may be increased or decreased by the General Assembly upon certification of need by the Supreme Court.

COUNTY TRIAL COURTS**Section 7.**

(a) County Trial Courts are established as divisions of the Judicial Branch with limited jurisdiction as to amount and subject matter, subject to a right of appeal to District Courts for a trial de novo. The jurisdiction of County Trial Courts shall be established by the Supreme Court.

(b) There shall be a County Trial Court in each county. If there is one judge of a County Trial Court in a county, he shall have county-wide jurisdiction and shall sit in such municipalities as he deems necessary.

(c) The Supreme Court shall have authority to establish subject-matter and territorial divisions of a County Trial Court. A County Trial Court judge may serve in two or more counties by agreement of the governing body of each county.

(d) County Trial Court judges shall be elected at general elections for terms of four years on a nonpartisan basis in the area to be served.

(e) In any county where there is no County Trial Court judge under the provisions of subsection (b), the District Court shall appoint one of its judges or a commissioner to preside over the County Trial Court.

MAGISTRATES**Section 8.**

(a) Magistrates may be appointed by the District Court and shall serve at its pleasure.

(b) The jurisdiction of magistrates shall be limited to preliminary criminal processes and proceedings.

QUALIFICATIONS OF JUDGES

Section 9. All judges other than Supreme Court justices shall be at least twenty-five years of age, of good moral character, citizens of the United States, and residents of this State for two years. District Court judges shall have been admitted to the bar of this State for five years, and County Trial Court judges shall have been admitted to the bar of this State for such period as may be provided by law. A District Court judge shall be a resident of the district in which he serves.

NOMINATING COMMISSION AND VACANCIES**Section 10.**

(a) The Supreme Court shall appoint a Nominating Commission consisting of eight licensed attorneys, two from each congressional district as now established, who shall serve four-year staggered terms. No member of this Commission shall be eligible for appointment to a judicial office for two years after the expiration of his term.

(b) Vacancies in the offices of all elective judges shall be filled by appointment by the Governor from three qualified candidates whose names are proposed by the Nominating Commission, and who are residents of the judicial district or area in which the vacancy occurs. An appointed judge shall serve until January 1 following the next general election occurring more than four months after the vacancy arises. The office shall be filled at such election.

JUDICIAL ETHICS COMMISSION

Section 11. A Judicial Ethics Commission is established with authority to investigate violations of laws or canons of ethics and mental or physical disability of members of the Judicial Branch and shall have all powers necessary and proper to perform its duties.

DISQUALIFICATION OF JUDGES

Section 12. No judge shall participate in any case in the outcome of which he is interested, or in which any party is related to him by consanguinity or affinity within the degree prescribed by law, or in which he was of counsel or presided in any other court.

CHARGES TO JURIES

Section 13. Judges shall not charge juries with regard to matters of fact, but shall declare the law, and shall reduce their instructions to writing at the request of either party.

PRACTICE OF LAW BY JUDGES**Section 14.**

(a) Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and District Courts shall not engage in the practice of law.

(b) The Supreme Court may by classification prohibit County Trial Court judges from engaging in the practice of law.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF JUDGES

Section 15. No judge shall directly or indirectly participate in any political campaign other than his own, hold office in any political organization, nor make any contribution to any such organization or campaign. If any judge shall become a candidate for any nonjudicial office, his judicial office shall immediately become vacant.

SALARIES AND FEES**Section 16.**

(a) Salaries of judges shall be fixed by law, but no judge's salary shall be decreased during his current term. No increase shall be effective

until January 1 following the date the increase becomes law.

(b) No officer or employee of any court shall receive a salary or other remuneration from fees or costs based upon the outcome of any criminal matter.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS**Section 17.**

(a) A District Attorney shall be elected for a term of four years in each judicial district. He shall be a citizen of the United States, admitted to the bar of this State, and a resident of the district. His duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law, and he shall not engage in the private practice of law during his term of office.

(b) Alteration of a judicial district shall not affect the tenure of a District Attorney, but he shall serve the district as changed until the end of the term, at which time the office shall be filled by election in the district as changed.

Article 6: Local Government**CREATION AND ALTERATION OF COUNTIES****Section 1.**

(a) The General Assembly shall provide for the creation, abolition, consolidation, merger, and change of boundaries, and change of county seats of counties; provided that no such change shall be made without the consent of a majority of those voting on the question within each county affected by the change.

(b) In counties which have two county seats or districts at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, the consent of a majority of those voting on the question within each district shall be required to merge, consolidate, or change districts or county seats; provided that where the boundaries of any district are the same as the boundaries of a municipality, the municipality may, in the manner provided by law, annex territory in the other district, and the district boundaries shall automatically be changed to conform.

(c) The counties and county seats as they exist at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall remain in existence until changed by law.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES

Section 2. The General Assembly may classify counties into no more than five classes.

POWERS OF COUNTIES**Section 3.**

(a) A county may exercise local legislative authority and the power to levy taxes not denied in this Constitution or by law to all counties generally. Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, such taxes may be levied by the initiative process or by the governing body, with the consent of a majority of those voting on the question in a general election.

(b) No county may declare any act a felony or exercise any authority not relating to county affairs.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT**Section 4.****Elective Officers**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, there shall be elected for four-year terms in each county a County Administrator, a Sheriff, a Treasurer, a Tax Collector, a County Clerk, a Clerk of Courts, and an Assessor. Each officer shall be a qualified voter of the county.

County Council

(b) A County Council with five, seven, or nine members, the number to be determined by county classification, shall be elected on a nonpartisan basis for two-year terms in each county. Members of the County Council shall be elected from districts apportioned in the manner provided by law. The members shall be qualified voters of the county and shall during their terms be residents of the districts from which they are elected.

Changes in Offices

(c) The County Council, with the consent of a majority of those voting on the question at a general election, may create, consolidate, separate, revise, or abandon any county office or offices, except during the term thereof.

Forms of Government

(d) The voters of a county may adopt such forms of government as may be authorized by law.

POWERS OF COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR

Section 5. The County Administrator shall preside over the County Council without a vote but with the power of veto; authorize disbursement of appropriated county funds; operate the system of county roads; approve purchases; administer rules and ordinances enacted by the County Council; have custody of county property; hire county employees, except those persons employed by other elected officials of the county; and have such other powers and duties as may be provided by law.

POWERS OF COUNTY COUNCIL

Section 6. In addition to other powers conferred by law, the County Council shall have the power to override the veto of the County Administrator by majority vote; levy taxes; authorize licenses and charges; appropriate county funds; adopt county planning and zoning ordinances; fix the number and compensation of deputies and county employees; propose bond issues to the voters; fill vacancies in elective county offices; and adopt local rules and ordinances necessary for the government of the county. All such powers shall be exercised as provided by law.

COMPENSATION OF COUNTY OFFICERS

Section 7. The compensation of each county officer shall be fixed by the County Council within a minimum and maximum to be determined by law by county classification and may not be decreased during his current term. No increase shall be effective until January 1 following the date the increase is adopted. Per diem compensation of mem-

bers of the County Council shall be fixed by law according to county classification. Fees shall not be the basis of compensation for any officer or employee of any county office.

BONDING OF COUNTY OFFICERS

Section 8. County officers shall be bonded as provided by law.

LIMITATIONS OF COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS

Section 9. The governing body of a county shall not make any payment or authorize any contract, warrant, or other evidence of indebtedness in excess of the revenues of such county for the current fiscal year, except as authorized in this Constitution. The General Assembly may establish procedures permitting counties to borrow money from the State or its agencies and to secure the repayment thereof by a pledge of their revenues for succeeding fiscal years.

INCORPORATION OF MUNICIPALITIES

Section 10. The General Assembly shall provide for the incorporation, merger, and organization of municipalities, annexation of territory thereto, and uniform procedures for the passage of ordinances by the governing body.

CONSOLIDATION OF MUNICIPALITIES

Section 11. Any municipality may consolidate with any other municipalities, counties, districts of such counties, or other political subdivisions of this State, upon approval of a majority of those voting on the question in each affected area. The General Assembly may prescribe uniform procedures for the exercise of these powers.

POWERS OF MUNICIPALITIES

Section 12.

Legislative Power

(a) A municipality may exercise any legislative power pertaining to its local municipal affairs, including but not limited to the power to tax, and may perform any function pertaining to its local municipal affairs, provided that such legislative power or function is not denied to all municipalities generally in this Constitution or by a vote of three-fifths of the total membership of each house of the General Assembly, without regard to classification by population, area, or otherwise. No municipality may declare any act a felony or authorize any conduct not germane to municipal government.

Statewide Concern

(b) This grant of legislative power to, and performance of functions by, municipalities shall not preclude the General Assembly, by a majority of the total membership of each house, from enacting laws on matters of statewide concern which do not pertain exclusively to local municipal affairs and such general laws shall take precedence in the event of conflict.

General Laws

(c) Matters of statewide concern which do not exclusively pertain to local municipal affairs, and which shall be subject to the general laws of the State, shall include but not be limited to the following: public information and open meetings; uniform requirements for competitive bidding on contracts; claims against a municipality; requirements of surety bonds for financial officers; collective bargaining; pension and civil service systems; vacation of streets and alleys; matters coming within the police power of the State, including minimum public health, pollution, and safety standards; gambling and alcoholic beverages; traffic on or the construction and maintenance of State highways; regulation of intrastate commerce, including rates and terms of service of railroad, bus, and truck lines, cooperatives, and non-municipally owned utilities.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Section 13. The members of the governing body of each municipality shall be elected, and all other municipal officials shall be selected, as provided by law.

LIMITATION OF MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS

Section 14. The governing body of a municipality shall not make any payment or authorize any contract, warrant, or other evidence of indebtedness in excess of the revenues of such municipality for the current fiscal year, except as authorized in this Constitution. The General Assembly may authorize short-term indebtedness beyond the current fiscal year by the governing body when the governing body deems the same to be in the best interest of the municipality. The General Assembly shall provide a penalty for violation of this Section.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Section 15. The State or any of its political subdivisions, including districts of counties, may, for any public purpose, contract, cooperate, or join with each other, or with other states or their political subdivisions, or with the United States. The General Assembly may prescribe uniform procedures for the exercise of these powers.

ASSESSMENTS FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS

Section 16. The General Assembly may authorize and regulate assessments on real property for local improvements, based upon the consent of a majority in value of the persons owning property in the locality to be affected. Such assessments shall be ad valorem and uniform.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

Section 17. The General Assembly may provide for the creation of special districts for construction, maintenance, and operation of public improvements with such boundaries, taxing powers other than the power to levy ad valorem property taxes, and such other powers as may be provided by law. The creation of any such district shall be subject to approval by a majority of the voters in the district voting on the question.

Article 7: Finance and Taxation

TAXING POWER

Section 1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away. The taxing power of the State may by

law be delegated or extended to the State's political subdivisions, subject to the limitations of this Constitution, and State revenues may be apportioned among the subdivisions.

TAXATION OF INCOME

Section 2. Laws taxing income may adopt by reference all or any part of the laws of the United States as they then exist or may prospectively be enacted, with such modifications as may be prescribed by the law of this State.

UNIFORMITY OF TAXATION; EXEMPTIONS

Section 3.

(a) No ad valorem tax shall be levied by the State. All real and tangible personal property subject to taxation shall be assessed equally and uniformly throughout the State, shall be taxed according to its value, and no one species shall be taxed higher than another species. The General Assembly shall prescribe the manner and procedure for determining the value of real and tangible personal property for taxation purposes. The General Assembly may classify intangible personal property for assessment at lower percentages of value and exempt one or more classes, or may provide for the taxation of intangible personal property on a basis other than ad valorem.

(b) The following properties shall be exempt from the ad valorem tax: Public property used exclusively for public purposes; churches used as such; all charitable and nonprofit cemeteries; cemetery lots not held for sale; school buildings, equipment, libraries and grounds used exclusively for nonprofit school purposes; and buildings and grounds, and material used exclusively for public charity. All laws exempting property from taxation other than as provided in this Constitution shall be void; provided, however, that the General Assembly may by law exempt property used exclusively by a nonprofit corporation or trust for museum, fine arts, theater, library, musical, or historical purposes.

LEVY AND APPROPRIATION OF TAXES

Section 4. No tax shall be levied except by law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the purpose thereof. No money arising from a tax levied for one purpose shall be used for any other purpose.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL AD VALOREM TAXES

Section 5.

(a) The governing body of a county may levy an ad valorem tax on the taxable property within the county for its general operations, not to exceed ten mills on the assessed value thereof. No such tax shall be levied in excess of five mills unless the excess be approved by a majority of the voters in the county voting on the question at a general election.

(b) The governing body of a municipality may levy an ad valorem tax on the taxable property within the municipality for its general operations. No such tax shall be levied in excess of five mills unless the excess be approved by a majority of the voters of the municipality voting on the question at a general election.

(c) Upon approval by a majority of those voting on the question at a general election, the governing body of a county may levy special ad valorem taxes for:

- (i) constructing and maintaining county roads, not to exceed five mills;
- (ii) maintaining, operating, and supporting public hospitals or public nursing homes owned by such county or any municipality therein, whether such hospitals or nursing homes be operated by the county, the municipality, or by a nonprofit corporation or association as the agent or lessee of such county or municipality, not to exceed two mills;
- (iii) maintaining public libraries, not to exceed two mills;
- (iv) other public purposes, specified by the governing body in the question submitted, which may include those set forth above, not to exceed a total of three additional mills.

(d) Upon approval by a majority of those voting on the question at a general election, the governing body of a municipality may levy special ad valorem taxes for:

- (i) maintaining public libraries, not to exceed two mills;
- (ii) creating a pension fund for policemen, not to exceed one mill;
- (iii) creating a pension fund for firemen, not to exceed one mill;
- (iv) other public purposes specified by the governing body in the question submitted.

(e) The General Assembly shall prescribe uniform procedures for counties and uniform procedures for municipalities for levying and collecting taxes and for the submission of tax matters to the voters.

(f) Unless limited at the time of its submission to the voters, a tax rate approved under this Section shall be a continuing levy until changed at a general election in the manner provided by the General Assembly.

LENDING CREDIT AND OWNING STOCK

Section 6. The State, counties, and municipalities shall not lend their credit for any purpose whatever except as authorized by this Constitution, nor become stockholders in any corporation or association except as authorized by law for public purposes, nor issue any interest bearing treasury warrants or script. No county or municipality shall appropriate money for any corporation, association, institution, or person, except for public purposes.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS

Section 7. The State may contract debt for public purposes, but shall issue no bonds or other evidences of indebtedness pledging the faith and credit of the State or of any of its tax revenues for any purposes whatsoever, except by and with the consent of the majority of the voters of the State voting on the question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose.

STATE NOT TO ASSUME LIABILITIES

Section 8. Except as herein provided, the State shall never assume or pay the debt of any county, municipality, or other corporation unless such debt shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to provide for the public welfare and defense.

MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Section 9. The wrongful use of public property or monies shall be punishable by disqualification to hold public office for a period of five years and as otherwise provided by law.

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

Section 10.

(a) The governing body of a county or municipality may issue bonds for capital improvements of a public nature as defined by the General Assembly in such amounts as may be approved by a majority of those voting on the question at an election held for that purpose. If more than one improvement is proposed, each shall be stated separately on the ballot. The maximum rate in mills of any special tax to pay bonded indebtedness shall be stated on the ballot. The election shall be held no earlier than thirty days after it is called by the governing body. The General Assembly shall prescribe a uniform method of calling and holding the election, and the terms upon which the bonds may be issued.

(b) A sum equal to ten percent for a county, and twenty percent for a municipality, of the total assessed value for tax purposes of real and personal property in the county or municipality, as determined by the last tax assessment, shall be the limit of the principal amount of bonded indebtedness of such county or municipality which may be outstanding and unpaid at any time, except for such bonds as may be issued under Section 11.

(c) A special tax for payment of indebtedness shall constitute a special fund pledged as security therefor, and shall never be expended for any other purpose, nor collected for any greater length of time than is necessary to retire the indebtedness, except that surplus tax receipts in excess of the amount required to retire the debt according to its terms may be pledged as security for the issuance of additional bonds if authorized by the voters under the provisions of subsection (a) above. Such additional bonds shall mature within the time provided for the retirement of the bonds for which the original tax levy was imposed. Upon retirement of bonded indebtedness, any surplus tax collections which may have accumulated shall be transferred to the general operational funds of the county or municipality.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS

Section 11.

(a) In addition to the authority for bonded indebtedness set forth in Section 10, any municipality or any county may issue, by and with the consent of a majority of the voters of said municipality or county voting on the question at an election held for the purpose, bonds in sums approved by such majority at such election for the purpose of securing and developing industry within or near the municipality holding the election, or within the county holding the election. The General Assembly shall prescribe the procedures for the conduct of such elections, and the sale and issuance of such bonds.

(b) To provide for payment of principal and interest of such bonds, as they mature, the municipality or county may levy a special ad valorem tax, payable annually, not to exceed five mills. The municipality or county may, from time to time, suspend the collection of such annual levy when not required for the payment of its bonds. In no event shall the real and personal taxable property in any city or town be subject to a special tax in excess of five mills for bonds issued hereunder.

(c) Only qualified voters of the municipality or county shall vote at the election. When an election is held by the county, if any municipality within such county has previously voted a levy of five mills under the provisions of this Section and such levy shall not have expired at the time of the election held by the county, then the voters of such municipality shall not be eligible to vote in the county election.

SALE OF BONDS

Section 12. Bonds of the State, its agencies and instrumentalities, and of counties, municipalities, and school districts, payable from tax funds or pledging the full faith and credit of the issuer, shall not be sold except at public sale after not less than twenty days public notice.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Section 13. For the purpose of authorizing bonded indebtedness, and a tax to repay such indebtedness, under the provisions of Sections 10, 11, and 14(c), and levying special ad valorem taxes under Section 5(c), the word "county", as used in this Article, shall also mean a judicial district within a county having two judicial districts.

EXCEPTIONS

Section 14.

(a) Unless otherwise provided by law, this Article does not apply to indebtedness to be paid from a special assessment on the benefited property. Section 10 does not apply to bonds payable solely from the revenues of a public enterprise or income from any specified sources, nor to bonds payable from tax sources other than ad valorem property taxes.

(b) Nothing in this Article shall require an election for the refunding of any bond.

(c) Counties or municipalities may by vote of a majority of the voters affected voting on the matter, at a general or special election at which the question is submitted, adopt a tax, or authorize an existing tax, other than ad valorem, the proceeds of which are to be pledged to retire a bonded indebtedness incurred for the purpose of making a public improvement. Sections 10(a) and 10(c) of this Article shall apply to such levies except that the method and rate of tax shall be stated on the ballot rather than the millage rate.

Article 8: Education

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Section 1.

(a) The General Assembly shall provide for a system of free public schools and such other educational institutions as may be desirable, and all such schools and institutions shall be free from sectarian control.

(b) Notwithstanding Article 4, Section 12 of this Constitution, supervision of the public schools, public vocational education and rehabilitation services, and the teacher retirement system, and the execution of